

CANADA WEST



CANADA — THE NEW HOMELAND

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS

Canada's Opportunities.—Canada is a land of many opportunities in which you are invited to share. To a large extent the measure of success you will attain will depend on yourself. You may meet with discouragement and disappointment from time to time. These experiences are common to life in every country, but if you have a capacity for work and a determination to succeed, you will find, as hundreds of thousands of other Britishers who have come to Canada have found, that the Dominion offers to you advantages and opportunities perhaps greater than any other country. It is, indeed, the New Homeland.

Canada welcomes men and women of the right type who go to seek a future in the New Homeland, but Canada considers that she owes it not only to herself but to the new settlers, that none but the best types should be accepted. For this reason there are certain regulations to be complied with, but these offer no difficulty whatever to those in good health and of good character.

Canadian Government Agencies.—With the object of encouraging the immigration of classes suited for Canada and at the same time preventing the entry of persons unfitted for settlement in Canada, the Canadian Government maintains a number of Emigration Agencies in Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State, a list of which appears below. Free literature and advice will be sent to any enquirer on any matter relating to settlement in Canada.

The information on this page is given prominence in order that persons may not book their passage and sail for Canada until they are reasonably sure that they can comply with the Canadian Immigration Regulations and thus be able to enter Canada without difficulty or delay at Canadian ocean ports. In the past, some have got as far as a Canadian port only to be turned back because of inability to comply with the regulations. The Canadian Government desires to prevent such hardship to the intending settler and therefore offers the following advice:—"If in any doubt about your ability or the ability of any relative who may accompany or follow you to Canada, to qualify for landing in Canada, do not hesitate to communicate at once with your nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent for advice, and, having done so, await his reply before taking any other steps about emigration."

Settlers and Non-Immigrants.—Persons going to Canada belong to one or other of two general classes which the Canadian Immigration Act designates as immigrants and non-immigrants but which the Canadian Government usually designates settlers and non-immigrants. A settler is a person going to Canada to reside; the class of travel or occupation makes no difference. The non-immigrant is a person who is returning to Canada after a visit abroad or who is going to Canada on a visit or for some other temporary purpose. Non-immigrants are not called upon to be medically examined before sailing but, unless they are domiciled in Canada, they must be mentally sound and free from any communicable disease. They are examined at the port of arrival.

British subjects proceeding to Canada direct from Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Irish Free State do not require passports.

Medical Examination.—All persons regardless of class of travel, whether receiving passage assistance or otherwise, who are going to Canada to reside must be medically examined before sailing. It is not necessary to go to the port

of embarkation to be examined as Canadian doctors visit periodically many inland centres. A medical certificate issued by one of these doctors is valid for four months from the date of issue. Intending settlers may therefore be medically examined before giving up their jobs or selling their homes. The Canadian Government medical examination is made without charge by Canadian doctors now resident in the British Isles. Any Canadian Government Emigration Agent will give full information as to places and dates for medical examination.

Women Officers.—Attached to the office of the Director of European Emigration for Canada in London (Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1) and to Canadian Emigration Agencies at Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast are Women Officers appointed for the purpose of assisting women going to Canada. Any of these Officers will be glad to give by correspondence or interview any information desired.

In Canada an Immigration Woman Officer is stationed at the port of arrival and Canadian Government Conductresses travel with parties of unaccompanied women to look after their welfare between the port of arrival and certain inland centres. In cases where the Conductress does not go all the way she sends telegrams where necessary arranging for women travellers to be met en route or at their journey's end.

Money and Exchange.—The British pound sterling or sovereign is ordinarily worth \$4.86. In recent years this value has changed somewhat with the fluctuations of exchange. Under these conditions it is impossible to quote an exact value in Canadian currency for British currency. It will help in calculating values to remember that the shilling is approximately equal to twenty-five cents which is the corresponding Canadian coin, in Canada commonly called a quarter. Four shillings is about the equivalent of one Canadian dollar and the pound sterling is approximately of the same value as five Canadian dollars. One cent is equal in value to one halfpenny. In taking out money from Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State, it is better to get a bill of exchange or a bank letter of credit, procurable from any banker, for any large sum, as then there is no danger in the event of its being lost. Smaller sums are better taken in the form of a post office order on the place of destination in Canada. The Government of Canada issues coins of five values, namely, one cent pieces, which are of copper; five cent pieces of silver and nickel; and ten, twenty-five and fifty cents pieces of silver. In paper money it issues twenty-five cent, one, two and five dollar bills, which are in every day use. The chartered banks issue five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollar bills.

The Trip.—Much trouble will be avoided by putting all the personal effects and clothing not actually wanted for use on the voyage in boxes or trunks labelled "Not Wanted on Voyage," and plainly addressed with the name and final place of destination. Articles put in a box labelled "Wanted on Voyage" should be limited to actual necessities. Tin trunks are about the worst things to use; they are so easily bent, and the locks wrench apart; while the iron-bound, or basket trunk is decidedly the best, being not easily broken and also lighter to carry. A strong hamper covered with coarse canvas is not expensive and is most durable. Settlers should not burden themselves with too much luggage, but should take the most serviceable things that take up the least space. It is wise to pack articles which cannot be placed in an ordinary trunk in plain deal cases fitted with padlock and key, and screwed (not nailed) down to facilitate inspection of the Customs officers.

(Concluded on Third Page of Cover)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT' EMIGRATION AGENTS

Information concerning opportunities in Canada and any other particulars about the Dominion in which the prospective settler may be interested may be obtained without charge from any of the following Canadian Government Emigration Offices:—

ENGLAND

London.—Director of European Emigration for Canada, Canadian Building, Trafalgar Sq., S.W.1.

Birmingham.—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, Exchange Bldg., Stephenson Place.

Bristol.—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 52 Baldwin Street.

Liverpool.—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 102 New India Bldg.

York.—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, Clifford Street

NORTHERN IRELAND

Belfast.—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 17-19 Victoria Street.

IRISH FREE STATE

Dublin.—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 44 Dawson Street.

SCOTLAND

Glasgow.—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 107 Hope Street.

Inverness.—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 33 Academy Street.

WALES

Bangor.—Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 310 High Street.

CANADA WEST



CANADA is the land of New Opportunities. Just as the Western States opened up new opportunities half a century ago, so Canada opens up new opportunities to-day. New opportunities and new land—rich, fertile, productive land—always go together. Canada offers both.

Within the borders of Canada there are 300,000,000 acres of land suitable for farming, and of this vast area only about 60,000,000—one-fifth—are as yet under cultivation. In Western Canada alone 100,000,000 acres await settlement, much of which is within fifteen miles of railways and available for purchase at prices ranging from \$15 (£3) to \$20 (£4) an acre. In the more remote districts there is still a considerable acreage, not readily accessible to railways, open as free grants in quarter sections of 160 acres from the Canadian Government.

While mixed farming is being more generally followed in Western Canada, grain growing continues to be the most important branch of agriculture, with wheat and oats as the principal crops. The three Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—form one of the world's great granaries. Canada is now the second largest wheat and oat producing country in the world. It is the largest exporter of wheat in the world.

THESE great areas of fertile farm land, which can be had at low cost—or in certain districts as free Government grants—are perhaps the greatest opportunity the world offers to-day to those who want to better their circumstances, and, particularly, to give their growing families a good chance in life. The desire to own your own farm, and to get it at a low cost which will make your farming profitable, must lead you to investigate the opportunities. Read in these pages what the opportunities are and how you may share in them.

The territory usually spoken of as Western Canada includes

NOTE:—All comparisons between the Pound Sterling and Canadian money for approximate purposes are calculated at five dollars to the pound.

that portion of the Dominion of Canada lying west of the Province of Ontario and between the 49th and 60th parallels of latitude. It lies like a mighty oblong slice in the western half of the North American continent—a slice more than 750 miles wide from north to south and averaging 1,500 miles long from east to west. For purposes of government it is divided into four Provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Of the three first named Provinces each has an area of about 250,000 square miles; British Columbia is considerably larger, being 355,855 square miles. The total area of this great, fertile section of North America is 1,114,672 square miles—an area so great that it cannot be appreciated by comparison. Twenty Provinces the size of England and Wales could be cut out of this vast territory.





DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

Statute Miles, 245 = 1 inch

0 100 200 300 400 500 600

LEGEND

Canadian National Railways }
Canadian Pacific Railway }
Other railways }
Steamship Routes }
Resources } *Wheat*





The Canadian Prairies

Western Canada presents a great variety of physical features, of which the two most remarkable are the fertile prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the mountain ranges of British Columbia. The prairies, which have made these provinces famous the world over for their production of wheat, oats, barley and flax, are vast areas of fertile land, level or slightly hilly, with occasional elevations that can be described as low mountains, and drained by rivers sunk into deep valleys. The soil is a rich sandy loam, black or chocolate in color, from one to several feet in thickness, resting on clay. As a rule, it is free from stone, although here and there are deposits of loose boulders which may, in most cases, be easily removed. There are areas so sandy as to be of little value for agriculture, but these comprise only a small portion of the whole.

For the most part the prairies in their natural state are covered with a rich growth of native grass, which makes excellent hay, and is very suitable for grazing cattle, sheep and horses. Except on the higher elevations and along the water courses there are no trees, and for the most part the settler can plow a mile-long furrow without encountering an obstruction of any kind. Many rivers, chief among which are the Red, the Assiniboine and the Saskatchewan, drain the prairie country. The surface drainage in many places gathers into depressions which have no outlet, or which overflow only in periods of high water. These little lakes, or sloughs, as they are called, are generally only a few acres in extent, but they are valuable as reservoirs of water for live stock, and for the rich hay which grows about them down to the water's edge. They are also the breeding place of millions of wild ducks and other waterfowl.

The prairies may be said to begin at the Red River in Manitoba, where they are about 50 miles wide. As you proceed westward the prairies widen, until at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains they show a width of about 200 miles. This vast triangle, nearly 1,000 miles in length, is one of the greatest wheat producing areas in the world.

The Park Country

Immediately north of the prairie lies a country of a somewhat different nature, but equally attractive to the settler. The soil is much the same as that of the prairies, but the surface is dotted with groves of small trees, which give it a park-like appearance, for which reason it is commonly referred to as the "park country." As one continues northward, the groves become more numerous and the trees thicker until they merge into belts of merchantable timber and scrub forest.

The settler in the park country cannot proceed to bring a large area under crop as quickly as he could on the prairies. His fields will be smaller, and will be slowly enlarged as he cuts down the groves which bound them, or breaks up the thick bushes which grow on many of the more open spaces. On account of these obstructions to grain growing on a large scale he will be likely to turn his attention more particularly to stock raising. No finer dairying or mixed farming country can be found anywhere, and the few head of stock with which the settler may begin farming will increase until before many years they become valuable herds. The groves furnish natural protection from the heat of summer and from the storms of winter, and the settler is usually able to cut his own supply of logs for building purposes, and of smaller trees for firewood and fencing. The park country is, as a rule, well watered, with many rivers, lakes and sloughs,

and with natural springs of pure water breaking forth from hill-sides or along the steep banks of the water courses. Wells dug a depth of fifteen to thirty feet in most cases tap an ample supply of water for domestic purposes.

The Mountain Section

The physical features of British Columbia present such a variety of conditions that they can be referred to only in the most general way in this introduction. The Province consists of a series of ranges of high mountains, running in a north-westerly direction from its southern boundary, with long, narrow, fertile valleys between. More variety of climate is presented than in any other province of Canada, and there is a consequent variety of products. British Columbia apples, cherries, peaches, potatoes, etc, capture highest awards at international exhibitions. The valleys and mountain sides are heavily wooded with valuable timber; the streams and lakes abound in fish; the mountains are rich with mineral wealth, and the more remote districts are still a paradise for the sportsman seeking large game.

Government. Canada, the largest of the sisterhood of nations which constitute the British Empire, makes a peculiar appeal to settlers from Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State, not only because it is nearer to these countries than any other land offering opportunities for settlement on a large scale, but also because it is a country where all British ideals have been maintained

and where the people have worked out under the Crown the system of government best suited to their requirements. Each Province has its own elected Legislature, which has authority over all matters of an essentially provincial nature. The nine Provinces, together with the District of Yukon and the Northwest Territories constitute the Dominion of Canada. The seat of the Dominion Government is Ottawa, where a Senate of ninety-six members and a House of Commons of two hundred and forty-five members constitute the Parliament of Canada. This Parliament has authority over matters which concern the Dominion as a whole, such as custom tariffs, militia and defence, banking, currency, relations with foreign governments, etc.

In addition to the Dominion Government and the Provincial Legislatures, every organized district has a Council, elected by the residents and property owners of the district, which is called a municipality. This Municipal Council deals with local matters, such as construction and maintenance of roads, etc. There are also local boards of school trustees, elected by the taxpayers in each school district, who have local control over schools, under the supervision and direction in certain important policies of the Provincial Department of Education. From the foregoing it will be seen that in every matter from Canada's relationship with foreign countries to the hiring of a new teacher for a country school, the wishes of the people are consulted through their representatives. Nowhere are the principles of democracy, combined with a healthy respect for and confidence in constituted authority, more firmly established than in Canada. The settler from the United Kingdom requires no naturalization; his allegiance to his King and the Mother Country are not interrupted, and he can vote on all matters in Canada and hold all offices up to that of Prime Minister of the Dominion on exactly the same conditions as native Canadians.

Education. Nothing can be of greater importance to the settler than the opportunities for the education of his children, and for this reason Western Canada appeals particularly to



Street Scene in Edmonton, Alberta. Western Canada is fortunate in being served by many Up-to-Date and Progressive Cities, where every commodity of commerce is available at reasonable cost.



fathers and mothers who want to give their boys and girls the best possible start in life. Under the Canadian system of government the control of education is placed with the provinces, each legislature having authority over all matters relating to education. All the provincial systems are based upon the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by government grants and local taxation. The school system is claimed by educationists to be equal to any in the world. From primary schools to universities the curricula are so coordinated as to secure a natural transition from the lower to the higher institutions. Technical education has made very rapid advances during the past few years. The technical courses include agriculture, domestic science, mechanical and art courses, handicrafts and vocational instruction. In each province there is a complete system of public, secondary or high schools, and one or more universities.

As a rule, the provincial laws provide for uniformity in the training of teachers, the use of text books and the grading of pupils. Secondary schools or departments, and colleges or universities for higher education, exist under government control in each of the provinces, and the three classes are more or less coordinated to allow natural transition from the lower to the higher. School terms and holidays are arranged to suit climatic and other local conditions; and it is frequently possible for students to work their way through college or university.

In all the provinces of Western Canada education is compulsory. It is the proud boast of Canada that every child, regardless of the financial circumstances of his parents, is assured a sound education.

In Western Canada the rural schools are about three miles or so apart in the settled districts, and education is free. In some rural districts, where the population is scattered over a wide area, there are consolidated schools, to which the pupils are conveyed at the expense of the school districts in horse or motor vans to the central school each morning and returned to their homes in the evening. The vehicles used in transporting the children afford proper protection from inclement weather, and during the coldest months of the winter are heated.

There is no taxation of pupils for attendance in the public schools in any district in which their parents reside. Ten children of school age in a district are sufficient to permit of the formation of a school district, while an average attendance of six will entitle the school to an annual grant by the Government. All expenses, teacher's salary included, are paid by this grant and a general taxation of all privately owned land within the district, whether occupied or unoccupied, or owned by parents or those having no children. The teachers are all duly certified. In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, approximately one-eighteenth part of the surveyed land is set apart to assist in the maintenance of schools. From the sale of these lands a fund is created, the interest on which is used to bear a share of the cost of education in the province, thus reducing the expense to the tax payers in any district. The schools are non-sectarian and national in character.

High schools and collegiate institutes for pupils who graduate from the public schools and wish to continue their education or to prepare for the university are to be found in all the cities and larger towns. Each province has one or more universities.

In a large new country like Western Canada, although every effort is made to supply schools as quickly as population moves into any district, it must be apparent that there are districts in which schools have not yet been established. Settlers moving into such districts are, however, not left without means of education. The Department of Education in each province has established a system of giving the usual public school education by means of correspondence lessons. By this means the advantages of education are extended to children in frontier

settlements where no school has yet been built or children in other districts who for any reason are unable to attend the public school. No charge is made for the service and the usual free text books are provided. In some of the provinces adults, who may wish to improve their education, are also enrolled.

Provision is also made in certain cases through the Provincial Department of Education for a correspondence course for adults giving instruction in such vocations as auto engineering, drafting, bookkeeping, surveying, radio, dressmaking, cookery, steam engineering, etc., at a price within the reach of every citizen of the Province.

The latest available statistics for Manitoba show that there are 1,995 elementary and secondary schools in the Province. Collegiate institutes are established in Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Virden, Souris, Stonewall, and in a number of other towns. In the larger centers such as Winnipeg and Brandon there are normal schools for the training of teachers. The Provincial University is at Winnipeg, and on the outskirts of the city is the Provincial Agricultural College, affiliated with the university, and one of the best equipped institutions of its kind in North America. The courses of study in the University of Manitoba include science, arts, philosophy, medicine, agriculture, law, commerce, architecture, languages, political economy, mental hygiene,

social work and child welfare. This university is the oldest in Western Canada.

In Saskatchewan there are 4,702 elementary and high schools. Here, as elsewhere in Western Canada, school districts are being established as rapidly as the advance of settlement demands. Collegiate institutes are found in every city and in the principal towns. The normal schools are at Regina

and Saskatoon. The University of Saskatchewan, which is supported and controlled by the Provincial Government, is at Saskatoon. In connection with the university is the Agricultural College, splendidly equipped for its special work. The facilities at this university include all branches found at well equipped institutions of a similar kind.

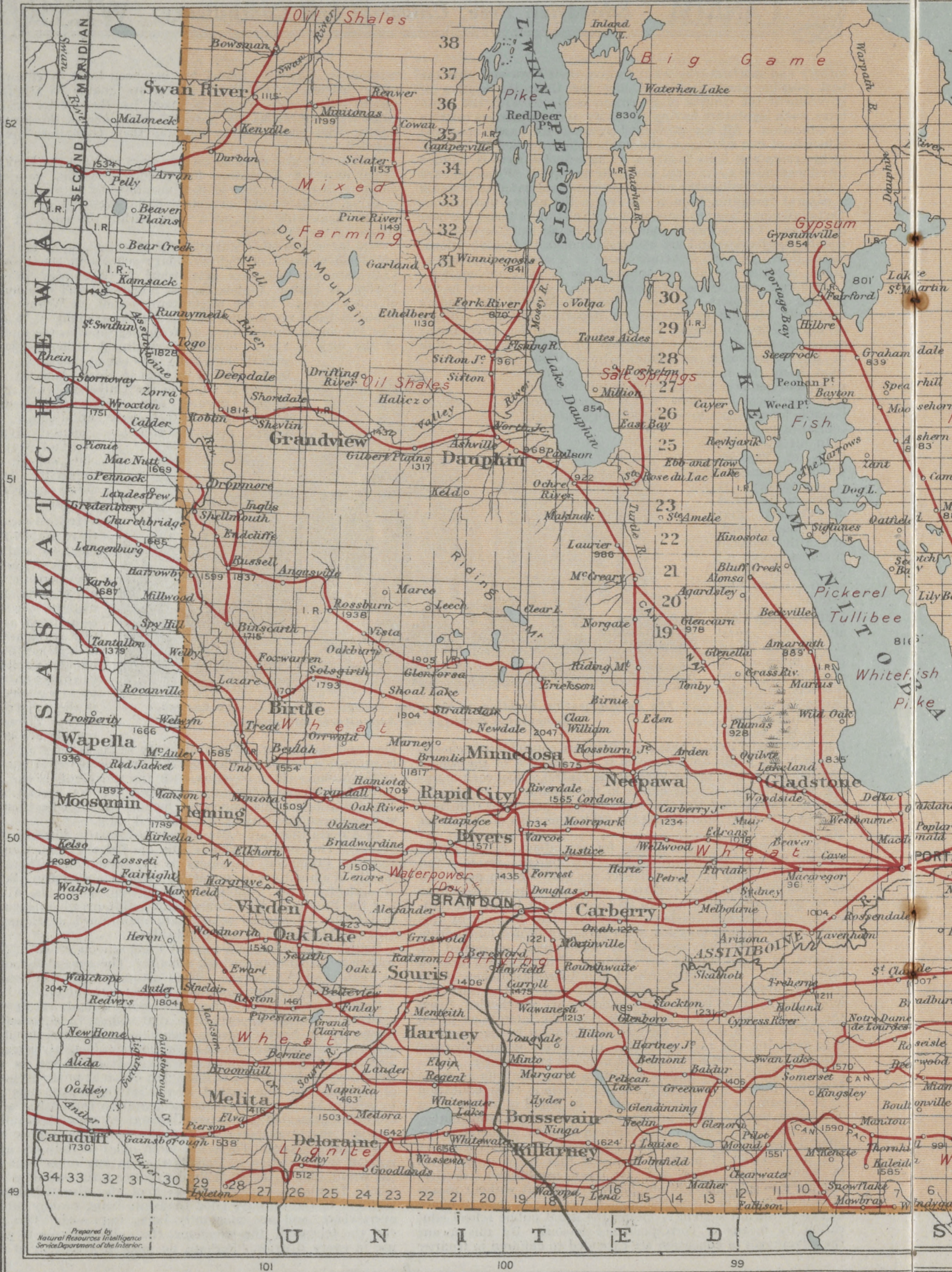
In Alberta there are 3,041 schools of primary and secondary grades. The normal schools are at Calgary and Camrose, and the Provincial University is in Edmonton. There is a faculty of agriculture in connection with the university. Schools of agriculture are established at different points in Alberta, and the Provincial Government also maintains nine demonstration farms. Technical schools are maintained at Calgary, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

British Columbia has a total of 1,068 schools of which 58 are collegiate institutions or high schools. The normal schools are at Victoria and Vancouver. The University of British Columbia is established at Point Grey, a suburb of Vancouver.

Social Conditions. Though Western Canada offers to the agricultural settler opportunities that cannot be equalled anywhere else in North America, combined with exceptional educational facilities, these alone might not be sufficiently attractive. The normal man or woman is concerned also about the social conditions in the country or district in which he or she is thinking of settling. In this respect also Western Canada has much to offer. All the institutions incidental to established society are well represented in Western Canada. A network of railways provides easy transportation facilities to all the prairie cities, towns and villages. There are more miles of railways in proportion to population in Canada than in any other country in the world, and of the 40,352 miles of steam railway lines in the whole Dominion, 20,200 are west of the Great Lakes. In addition to the railways good roads are being rapidly provided everywhere, and are constantly being improved. The motor car, the telegraph, the telephone, the radio are now in general use in every district. Perhaps no modern invention in recent

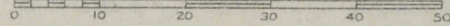


The Administration Building at Manitoba College. Western Canada has made Remarkable Provision for Agricultural Education.



SOUTHERN MANITOBA

Statute Miles 25 = 1 inch



LEGEND

Canadian National Railways }
 Canadian Pacific Railway }
 Other railways
 Natural Resources..... *Wheat*

PLAN OF TOWNSHIP

Township 6 Miles Square	31	32	33	34	35	36	Township 6 Miles Square
	30	29	28	27	26	25	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	18	17	16	15	14	13	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	6	5	4	3	2	1	

PLAN OF SECTION DIVIDED INTO QUARTER SECTIONS

North West Quarter	North East Quarter
25	25
South West Quarter	South East Quarter



years has so linked the isolated farms with the outstanding events of far away cities as has the radio. With it the best musical programs, the outstanding speakers, the latest market quotations and news of the day, with many other matters of interest and enjoyment, are part of the daily entertainment. By this mysterious and wonderful discovery isolation has been reduced to a meaningless term and distance in some respects is a mere figure of speech. It is an interesting fact that transmission is much clearer on the prairies than when subjected to the "interference" of industrial districts.

The provincial governments take an active interest in the improvement of social conditions and the development of the community spirit. They have established and assisted travelling libraries, travelling motion picture outfits, boys' and girls' clubs, women's institutes, agricultural fairs. The Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization is also an important factor in community service. Schools and churches are in every settlement. Almost every community has its local newspaper. The rural mail delivery reaches out to serve farm homes in many districts. Since its inauguration in Canada in 1908 there has been a remarkable growth in rural mail delivery. At present there are 3,784 rural routes having 199,740 mail boxes, an increase of over 125,000 boxes in the past ten years. Rural mail carriers sell postage stamps, and take applications for and accept money in payment for money orders and postal notes.

In some districts rural hospitals have been established by Government and municipalities, the maintenance being paid for by government and municipal grants and small fees from the patients. Maternity cases, in some of these hospitals, are treated for two weeks without charge. The buildings and equipment are thoroughly modern and the medical and nursing staffs are qualified graduates in their respective professions. Throughout the rural districts the Canadian Red Cross Society and other organizations, such as the Victorian Order of Nurses, are extending nursing service. In each province the Provincial Board of Health carries on an active campaign for the betterment of health conditions, particularly along educational and preventive lines. The public health nurse visits the schools by legal right, and the homes when desired.

Life and property are zealously respected in Canada. Law and order prevail and offenders are punished without fear or favor. The famous Royal Canadian Mounted Police (formerly the Royal North

West Mounted Police) still function on the prairies, their chief duty now being in the districts somewhat remote from the more settled areas.

There are many opportunities in the Canadian West for taking part in a variety of amusements and recreations. Baseball, lacrosse, cricket, and football are played in Canada during the spring, summer and fall months. Golf and tennis are played very extensively on the prairies. In winter hockey, curling, skiing and tobogganing are popular. Dancing and community socials are sure of generous patronage at any time of the year. Nearly every town and village has its skating and curling rink.

For those who fancy recreation with the rod and gun, there is plenty of sport. Prairie chickens, wild ducks and wild geese are plentiful during the seasons when they may be shot. As for fish, the many large and small fresh water lakes and rivers teem with trout, white fish, pike, perch, etc. Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, Manitoba and Athabasca are bodies of water that yield large quantities of excellent fish. In the northern part of the Western Provinces are vast areas where moose, wapiti, black tail and white tail deer and black bear may be hunted. In addition to providing good sport, the hunting and trapping of coyotes, badgers, foxes,

mink, etc., are sources of considerable revenue.

In Alberta and British Columbia the mountains offer their scenic beauty with some extra varieties of fish and animals for the sportsman. Dominion Government parks are reserved in different parts of the Rocky Mountains for public use. They cover an area of 4,357,660 acres. Animals within the limits of those great public playgrounds must not be hunted. On entering these parks a park warden seals the sportsman's gun and this seal must not be broken while he is in the precincts of the park.

All in all there are many attractions in the way of social life and amusement which tend to make life in Western Canada a life of freedom and independence, such as is not possible in the more congested areas of older settlements.

Franchise. The new settler will soon wish to take his share of the management of the country in which he has thrown his lot. Canada welcomes men and women who take an intelligent interest in public affairs; many former Britishers have become members of the Canadian Federal Parliament or Provincial Legislatures, or leaders in other branches of public life. The right of franchise in Canada is extended on a generous basis.

With certain comparatively unimportant exceptions, every person, male or female, is qualified to vote at an election for a member of the Dominion House of Commons, if he or she is a British subject by birth or naturalization, is twenty-one years of age, has resided in Canada during the twelve months preceding the date of the issue of the writ of

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

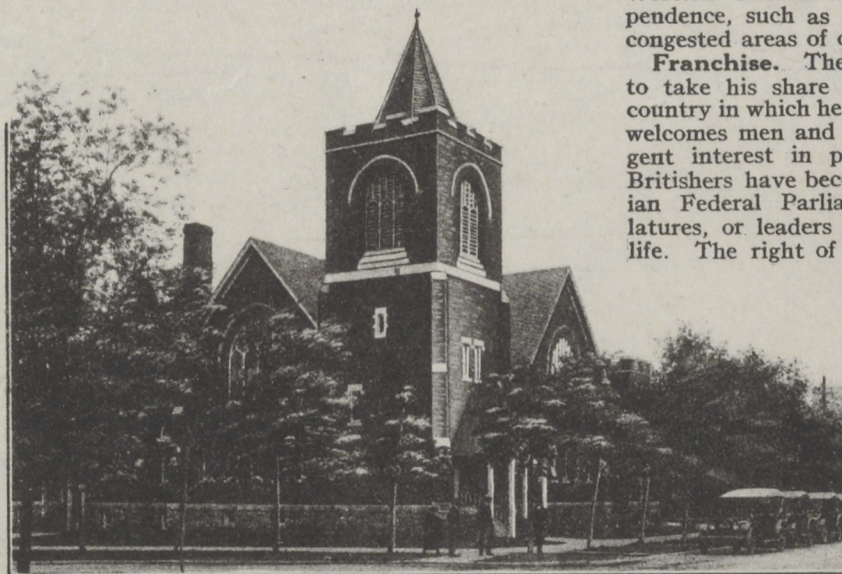
Every person who is the sole head of a family and every male who has attained the age of eighteen years and is a British subject, or declares intention to become a British subject, and is not excluded under the Immigration regulations, may apply for entry for a homestead consisting of one-quarter section (160 acres more or less). An entry fee of ten dollars (£2) is charged, and the settler must erect a habitable house upon the homestead and reside therein for at least six months in each of three years. He must do some cultivation in each of the three years and at the end of that period must have at least thirty acres of the homestead broken, of which twenty acres must be cropped. Where the land is difficult to cultivate on account of scrub or stone, a reduction may be made in the area of breaking required.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation on certain conditions, where the land is not suitable for grain growing.

A homesteader may perform the required residence duties by living on a farm of not less than eighty acres within nine miles of his homestead. Such farm must be solely owned by the homesteader, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. If the residence is performed in this way fifty acres must be broken on the homestead, of which area thirty acres must be placed under crop, a reasonable proportion of the work to be done in each year after date of entry.

The foregoing regulations apply to public lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Peace River Block of 3,500,000 acres in Northern British Columbia.

The privilege of homestead entry in that part of Saskatchewan and Alberta south of the south boundary of Township 16 is withdrawn except as to persons actually resident in the immediate vicinity of the lands applied for.



Western Canada is a Land of the Utmost Religious Freedom. Churches of all Leading Denominations are established, not only in Cities and Towns, but in Rural Communities.



CANADA

A Land of Good Neighbours and Good Citizens

WEST



election, and (except at a general election) has resided in his or her electoral district during the two months immediately preceding that date. Fresh lists are prepared for each election after it has been directed to be held, and in urban areas, unless recent provincial lists are available, each voter must attend personally to have his or her name placed on the list, except at certain by-elections and in case of sickness or absence. Any British subject, male or female, who is twenty-one years of age, may be a candidate at a Dominion election, unless disqualified by office, interest or crime. Generally speaking, persons qualified to vote at Dominion elections may vote at Provincial elections. Certain of the Provinces exact property and varying residential qualifications. Certain property, or income, or tax assessment qualifications must be met in all the Provinces to enjoy municipal franchise.

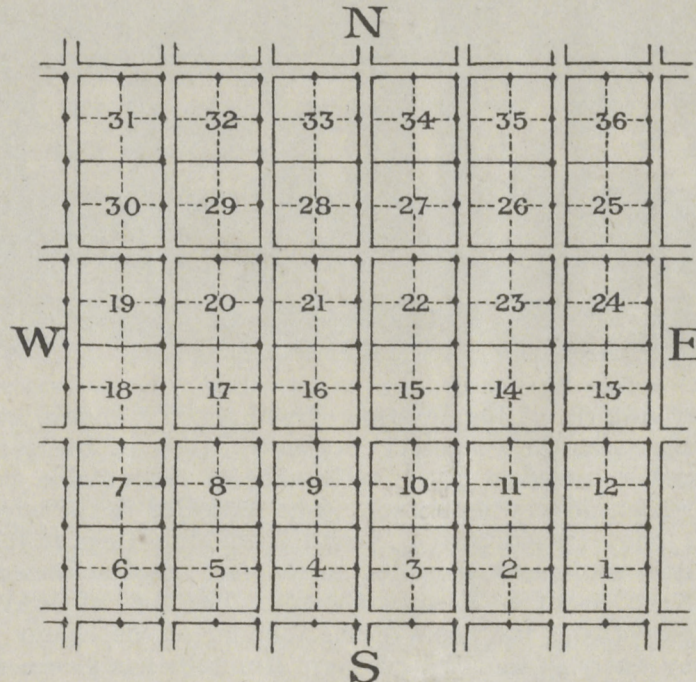
Guiding the New Settler.

While the Canadian Government believes that every settler should win his own success, and avoids interference with the individual, it realizes that a word of advice and counsel at the right moment may be of great value to every newcomer. The Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization has field representatives in various districts throughout Canada, desirous of assisting the intending settler locating and selecting his farm or in placing him in touch with farm employment. The function of the Land Settlement Branch is to insure new settlers being directed to land where they can have the best opportunities of success; to safeguard them from exploitation in the purchase price of lands which they may buy; and to facilitate the placing of newcomers in farm employment. The interest of the Land Settlement Branch does not end when the new settler is located, but continues as long as it may be helpful. This service is given entirely free by the Canadian Government to the settler without placing him under any obligation whatever. On request any Canadian Government Agent will be glad to give to the prospective settler a Directing Certificate, which on presentation to the Canadian Immigration Officer at an International Boundary point, will serve as a letter of introduction to the nearest official of the Land Settlement Branch.

A very valuable source of information is the Canadian Government Experimental Farms which are located at convenient points throughout the country and which are maintained for the purpose of giving farmers the best and most practical advice on all problems of agriculture. The central experimental farm is located at Ottawa, Ontario, and there are 24 equipped branch

experimental farms, eight sub-stations and 149 illustration stations. The system extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the work ranges from scientific methods to experiments of a very practical nature. Settlers who are near enough to one of these farms to visit it personally are assured of a welcome and advice concerning these methods. Those at a greater distance may have the same benefit by writing and receiving reports and bulletins issued by the farms and written advice from superintendents. Aside from experimental farms maintained by the Dominion Government the Provinces maintain agricultural colleges or schools centrally located in each Province; these are carrying on a great work in agricultural education, particularly with the younger men and women. Agricultural exhibitions held in all parts of the country each summer and fall, demonstration trains which bring agricultural education to the farmer's nearest railway station, and the cooperative works of farms and farm organizations are valuable sources of education and information to

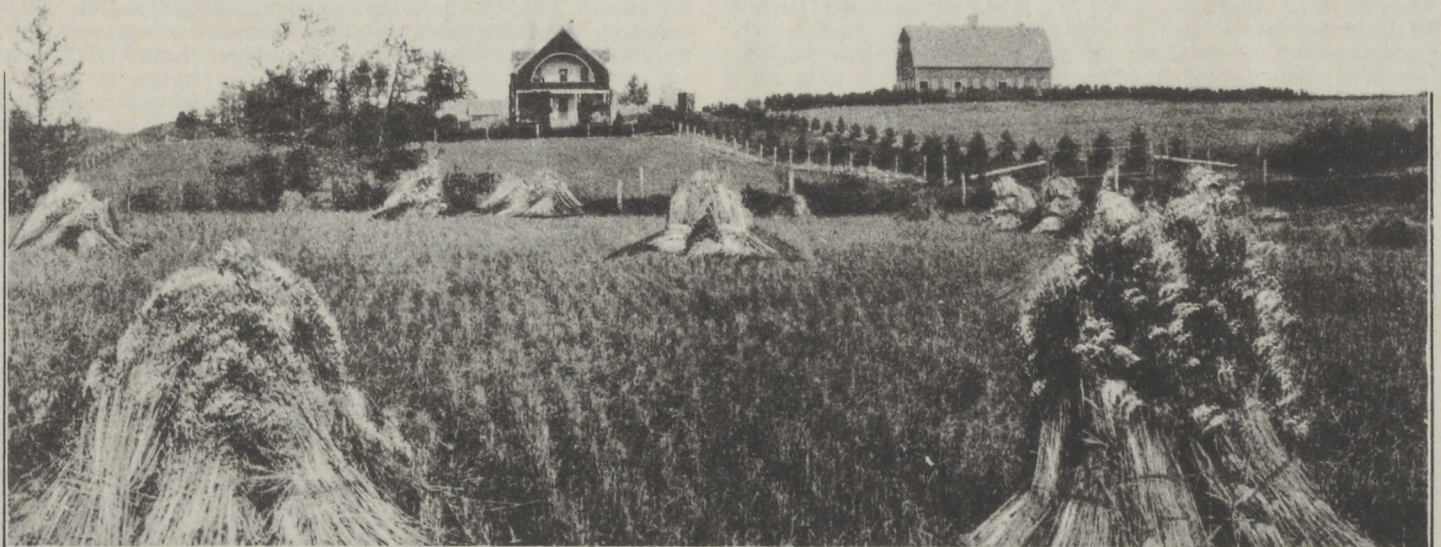
Plan of Township



The above diagram shows a plan of a township in Western Canada. The sections are numbered 1 to 36 as shown on the diagram. The townships, which are six miles square are numbered by ranges from east to west and by townships from south to north.

the newcomer, of which he should take the fullest advantage.

In the following pages information in detail is given about each of the four Western Provinces. The reader will understand, however, that in many respects what is true of one Province is true of all. This is particularly so of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Tens of thousands of families have won for themselves in these Provinces a prosperity and an independence such as they could never have hoped for in their old environment, and the opportunity for the newcomer is to-day greater than ever. This is still the day of opportunity—for those who have the courage to take advantage of it.



A Settler's Home in Western Canada. Thousands of Farmers have earned for Themselves Comfortable Homes out of the Fertility of the Soil.



MANITOBA is the most easterly of the Western Provinces of Canada, and is also the scene of the earliest white settlement on the Canadian prairies. Here, in the early years of the nineteenth century, Lord Selkirk founded a little settlement of redoubtable Scotsmen and their families. These pioneers endured the greatest adversities, as they were unskilled in the methods of prairie agriculture, and there were not then, as now, transportation facilities enabling them to take advantage of the world's markets. Nevertheless, the little settlement persisted in the face of great hardships, and became the foundation stock of the oldest white settlement in Western Canada. The town of Selkirk, on the Red River a short distance north of Winnipeg, perpetuates the name of the founder of the colony. From that small collection who founded the Selkirk colony early in the 19th century, Manitoba has grown until to-day it ranks fourth among the provinces in population and contains the third largest city in Canada. A prairie province of the richest soil, and the commercial gateway between East and West, Manitoba offers every condition for permanent progressive prosperity.

IN 1870 the Province of Manitoba was created and admitted into the Canadian Federation. The Province at that time consisted of only a comparatively small section of land on both sides of the Red River, but it has since been twice enlarged, until it now has an area of 251,832 square miles. Aside from its agricultural resources it has important lakes and rivers—Lake Winnipeg is one of the great lakes of the world, 260 miles in length—tremendous water powers, and great forest, fishery and mineral wealth. Although located in the very heart of the American continent, Manitoba is a maritime province, with a lengthy shoreline on the salt waters of Hudson Bay. It has a population of over 639,000. The capital is Winnipeg.

The agricultural settlement of the Province, aside from the Selkirk colony already referred to, may be said to have commenced when Manitoba was first linked up with the outside world by means of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the early eighties of the last century. Hardy pioneers had been flocking into the country even in advance of the railways. The land they received free from the Government on condition that they carried out certain residence and improvement duties, but the lot of the early pioneer was by no means an easy one. The fertility of the soil was unlimited, but the farm machinery of the time was crude and poorly adapted to prairie conditions, and the farmers themselves had little knowledge of the best practices to follow. Worse still, they had no competent advisers, as in those early days government experiments in agriculture under prairie conditions had not been carried far enough to warrant definite conclusions. Railway services were expensive and inadequate; marketing facilities were undeveloped; the wonderful systems of grading and inspection which have since made Western Canada farm products the standard of excellence everywhere, had not yet been brought into existence.

And yet those pioneer settlers stuck it out—and those who remain are husbanding their declining years in the communities which they wrested from the wilderness, prosperous, contented, with their children's families gathered about them or seeking their own fortunes in the still farther West. Theirs has been an experience such as comes but once in any country. They have seen the fertile soil, fresh from the hand of the Creator, turned for the first time to the uses of man. They

have seen civilization step in and the wilderness step out. And you may go from end to end of the Province, and ask of every old pioneer this question, "Do you regret the day you came to Manitoba?" and you will find not one who does; not one.

And now the obstacles they had to combat have been swept away. Settlement has so affected the climate that destructive frosts in the growing season are almost unknown, and science has still further assisted the farmer by developing varieties of grain which ripen in less time than formerly. Experiment has determined exactly how each soil should be treated, how each crop should be grown, and inventive genius has supplied exactly the machinery needed for each operation. Railways leave their freight cars within hauling distance of every farm, and both the rates and the services are either under government ownership or under government control. Co-operative marketing assures the farmer of the full value of his product. Good roads, schools, churches, telephones, radio, newspapers, mail delivery—all the advantages of the most modern civilization are established.

The free government land suitable for farming in Western Canada that is available to the general public is now, in most cases, at some distance from the railways. Good land, however, may still be bought at very moderate prices, and, considering the advantages now available, the new settler buying land now at \$20 or \$40 or even \$60 an acre really gets it cheaper than did the pioneer of forty years ago, who was granted his for nothing. Let it be made as plain as language can make it; the time of opportunity in Manitoba, and in all Western Canada, has not gone by; to-day it beckons to you with greater and surer possibilities than ever before.

Climate of Manitoba. Almost the first question asked by the prospective settler is, "What about the climate?" There is a general impression among those who are uninformed on the subject that Manitoba has not a good climate. That depends on what you call a good climate. If a climate with only slight variations of temperature, where men and women become listless and unenergetic, where the tendency is to take life easy regardless of the need for effort—if that is a good climate, then the charges against Manitoba are true. But if a good climate is one which stirs men and women to a high degree of ambition and activity, in which health and energy abound along with a



fine perfection of physical and mental qualities, then Manitoba can claim to have one of the best of climates.

It is not to be denied that there are extreme variations of temperature, from 30 degrees below zero in winter—sometimes—to 90 degrees above in summer, and occasionally even to 95 and 100 above. But the winter cold is tempered by the dryness of the atmosphere and by the bright sunshine, and is not nearly so hard to bear as the thermometer would suggest; indeed, it is a common thing to hear settlers in Manitoba from Great Britain say that they prefer the Manitoba winter to that of the country which they left. It should be remembered that the temperatures quoted above are extreme points reached now and again, and are by no means the usual thing. When extreme heat is registered in summer it is only for a few hours in the middle of the afternoon; nights are invariably cool and comfortable. On the average, all the year round, the skies are clear and bright, the air fresh and exhilarating, and the temperature comfortable. In a normal year there are about 2,175 hours of sunshine.

Rainfall is light to moderate, but is usually sufficient for the requirements of all classes of grains and vegetables. It occurs mainly during the growing months of June and July when the greatest benefit is derived. The snowfall is light except in the northern regions and even there it is not excessive. The mean annual precipitation is from 16 to 21 inches, in rain or the equivalent of rain. Twenty inches is considered ample moisture for crop-growing in Western Canada, and with improved methods of farming good crops are grown with considerably less.

Grain Farming. Manitoba first became famous, in an agricultural way, for the quality of its wheat. The warm, sunny days, cool nights, and rapid growing season combine to produce wheat of exceptional hardness and flour-making quality, and "Manitoba Hard Wheat" has become known as a standard of excellence wherever grain is ground into flour. The growing of high-grade grain is, therefore, one of the incentives which lead every settler on to the farms of Manitoba. According to the general practice, and the one which is most recommended, grain-growing is combined with stock raising and dairying, but it is usually to his grain fields that the new settler turns for his first results.

The soil of Western Canada has already been described; in Manitoba it is mostly a heavy, black loam on a clay sub-soil. The land throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is surveyed into sections one mile square. Such a section contains 640 acres, and a farm may consist of a quarter section, a half section, or any other area. Generally speaking, a half section is considered a favourable size. The settler on new land begins by plowing (breaking) the sod, with plows drawn by oxen, horses or tractor. The fresh sod is pulverized, usually by means of disc harrows, and the first crop is sown. Such land as can be prepared by about the middle of May, or even a little later, may be sown to wheat; oats, barley or flax may be sown until early in June. During the summer months the new settler will be employed in breaking more land, fencing a pasture-field building house and barn, digging a well, etc., or if he is pressed for money he may spend part of the time working on contract for a neighbour. He should, during this first season, make a start in stock raising, even if his investment must be limited to one cow, a brood sow and some poultry. Nor should he neglect a good garden, which will be a great help in keeping the family table supplied and in reducing living expenses.

In July he will cut and stack native prairie hay, which he may obtain on his own farm, or perhaps on unoccupied lands nearby, and in August his crops will be ready for the reaper. If his

acreage is small he may, the first year, arrange with a neighbour to cut it, exchanging other services in return. A contract will be made with the owner of a threshing machine to do the threshing at a certain charge per bushel, and the grain, except what is required for seed and feed, will then be hauled to open market, or, if he prefers, he can ship it in car lots to the terminal elevators at Fort William or Port Arthur. He may dispose of his grain through the Wheat Pool, or sell to any one of the many commercial firms engaged in the grain business. In case he ships his grain, he receives a receipt for it, showing the quantity and the grade; he can borrow money at any bank on this receipt, and can sell his grain at the market price whenever he wishes to do so.

The average yield of wheat in Manitoba is a little over 16 bushels to the acre. Oats give an average of 32 bushels per acre, and barley 24. All these averages can be greatly increased by good farming. With prices at their present level the settler on new land may fairly expect that, acre for acre, the value of one year's crop will be equal to the cost of the land.

Stock Raising and Dairying. As has already been said, stock raising and dairying should be combined with grain farming. Even in the most favored countries there are years of short crops—although it must be said that Manitoba never has had a complete crop failure—and the settler who has his cows, sheep and swine to fall back on in an "off" year is in a much more comfortable position than he who depends entirely upon grain. There is also on every grain farm a great amount of rough by-product which cannot be marketed in its natural state, but which makes excellent feed for stock.

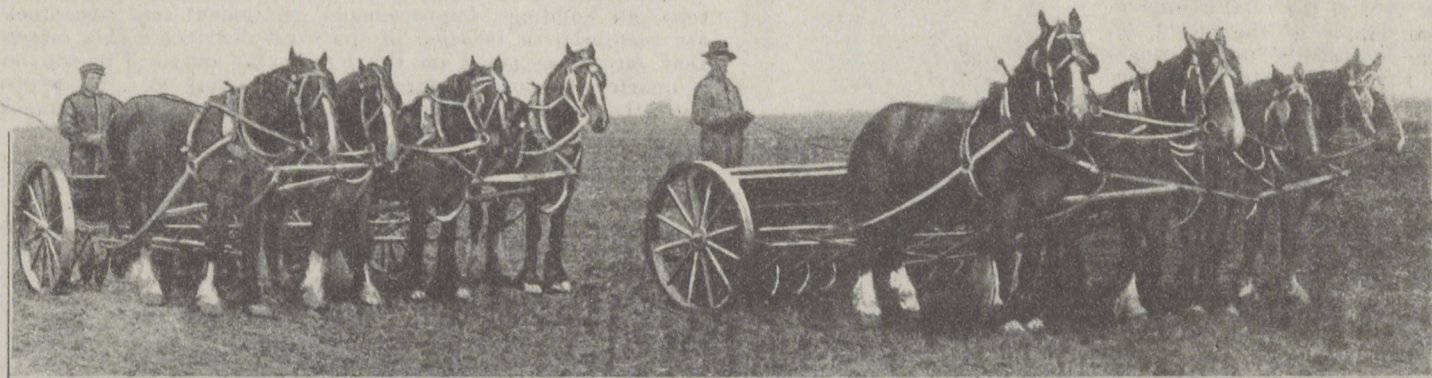
The general practice is to keep a number of cows and ship the cream to a nearby creamery. The farmer receives a cheque for his cream, usually by return mail, and as creamery butter commands a higher price than dairy butter, it is more profitable to sell the cream in this way than to make it into butter on the farm. The extent of this industry may be judged from the fact that Manitoba farmers now own nearly three-quarters of a million cattle, and the herds, both in quality and quantity, are rapidly increasing. Male animals and others unsuited for milch purposes find a ready market as beef. Manitoba beef steers have been first prize winners at the principal exhibitions in the United States.

Swine are successfully raised in Manitoba, and are a natural by-product of the dairy business, as they consume the skimmed milk which would otherwise be wasted. They can also be fed grain which has been damaged from any cause and is not readily marketable. Yorkshire and Berkshire breeds appear to be most popular. There are, in an average year, about 340,000 swine on the farms of Manitoba. Large abattoirs in the Province provide a ready market for the product.

Sheep are not so generally kept as might be expected, although many farmers are beginning to realize their value as a side-line on the farm. According to the records of registered pure-breds, Oxford Downs are the most popular, with Shropshires a close second.

All the usual kinds of poultry—hens, ducks, geese, turkeys—are successfully raised. This branch of farming usually comes under the particular attention of the farmer's wife, and by means of it she is able to build up a very comfortable income in addition to that derived from the other farm operations.

The Farm Garden. The new settler should not neglect the opportunity to have a good garden. All the hardy garden crops such as potatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, beets, turnips, carrots, onions, parsnips, celery, beans, peas, etc., grow abundantly and at the cost of but little effort. Pumpkins, squash,



Horses are still extensively used for Farm Work, and the quality of Horses found in Western Canada arouses the Admiration of all Visitors



tomatoes, etc., are successfully grown out of doors, as are also strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, and all hardy small fruits, many of which are found growing wild. Apples are grown in some localities, but require favourable conditions. Early varieties of corn do well, and are becoming an important crop. The farm garden, after providing a large part of the needs of the family table, can be made an important revenue producer, as there is usually a good market for vegetables and native small fruits. Bees are kept extensively and the production of honey is rapidly increasing.

Hay and Pasture. One of the greatest attractions of the Canadian Prairie Provinces is the abundance of native hay and pasture available to the new settler, especially if he locates in a district where there are still considerable quantities of unoccupied land. During the early days of agricultural development in these Provinces, farmers made no attempt to raise tame hay, as the wild varieties met all their requirements, but as settlement increases this condition changes, and now a number of cultivated grasses for pasture and hay crops are successfully grown, such as Timothy, Western Rye, Brome, English Blue and Red Top. One or other of these varieties may thrive better in one district than another, a detail about which the settler can learn the facts in the locality in which he takes up land or purchases a farm. All these tame grasses are succulent and palatable to live stock. Clover and alfalfa have also been introduced with success for pasture and fodder purposes. The growing of cultivated grasses and especially clover and alfalfa, is recommended in order to maintain the fertility of the soil, for on such grasses live stock can be pastured after the hay or fodder crops have been cut and thereby the land is fertilized and its productivity maintained. Sunflowers are now being grown extensively for silage. They give heavy yields, are practically a sure crop, and have a fodder value about the same as corn.

Fertilizing. Owing to the natural richness of the virgin soil of the prairies, artificial fertilizer is not required nor is it used even on land that has been cultivated for many years. Successful farmers, however, know that no matter how naturally rich soil may be it cannot be expected to maintain the highest standard of fertility when continually cultivated without some kind of manure, and so they are finding that the most satisfactory and profitable method is to keep as many head of live stock as possible. Mixed farming in Western Canada is consequently becoming more popular, for in addition to the manure provided by live stock for the land, even a few head of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs mean extra cash returns from the farm. It is now universally known that exclusive grain farming reduces soil fertility while it is increased by stock raising. A combination of grain growing and stock raising is held by the best authorities to be the ideal method of farming in Manitoba, and throughout Canada east of the Rocky Mountains.

Fuel and Water. In the northern part of the Province there is an abundance of timber, the forest area there measuring about 2,500,000 acres. This provides fuel for farmers near at hand, and elsewhere in Manitoba there is considerable timber growth. In the neighbouring Province of Saskatchewan the lignite deposits are being commercially developed, and the product finds a ready market in Manitoba. Coal from Alberta, where, it is computed, there is sixteen per cent of the total available coal supply of the world, is also extensively used in some of the rural districts of the Province. There is an abundant supply of water to be obtained everywhere.

Transportation. Manitoba's transportation facilities have been very extensively developed. At present

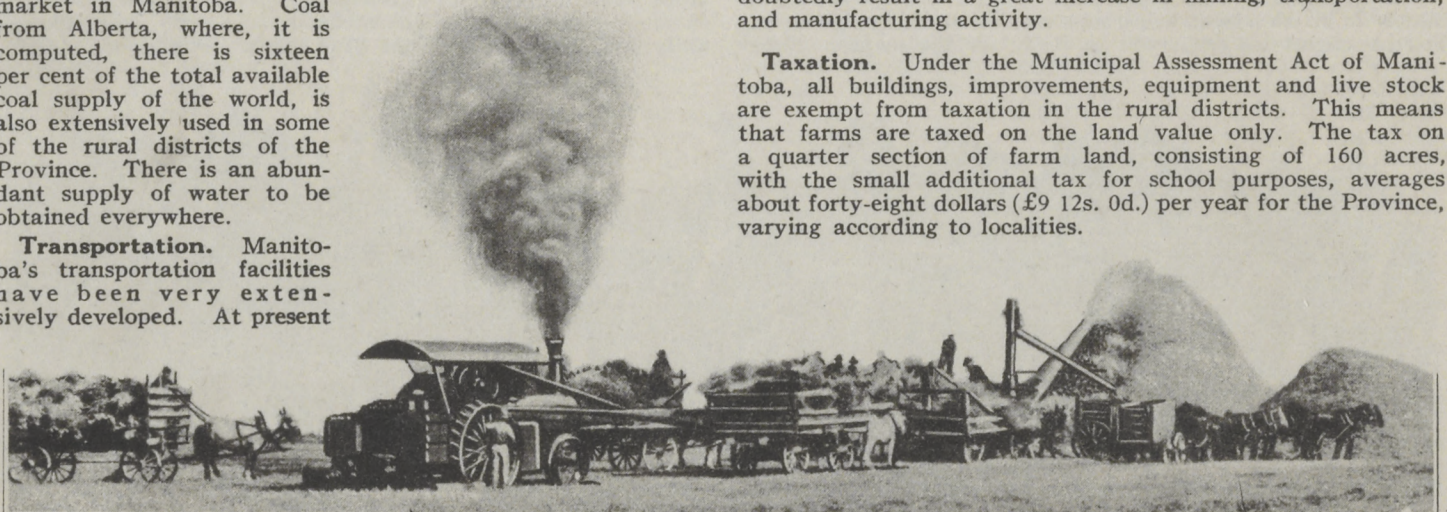
there are over 4,540 miles of railway lines in the Province. The main transcontinental lines of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific traverse the Province, and from each of these trunk lines several branches radiate, forming an elaborate network. A railway from The Pas to Fort Churchill, on Hudson Bay, a distance of about 470 miles is being rushed to completion. In addition to providing a shorter route to Europe, this railway is opening up a region of great mineral wealth. The better settled parts of the Province are served by a network of railway lines, as a glance at the map will show. There is a good road system throughout most of the rural districts, and automobiles are used everywhere. No country in the world offers more favourable conditions to aerial transportation than Western Canada, with its wide stretches of level plains and its clear atmosphere.

Cities and Towns. Winnipeg, the largest city in Manitoba and the third largest city in Canada, is the chief centre of social as well as of commercial interest. It has a population of about 200,000 with several well established institutes for education and entertainment. Brandon, the second city in size in Manitoba, has a population of about 16,500, and is the centre of a very rich farming country. Close by is one of the principal Canadian Government Experimental Farms, which is visited by thousands of farmers and members of their families every season. Portage la Prairie is another important centre, located between Winnipeg and Brandon. In all the settled parts of the province are enterprising and flourishing towns catering to the needs of the surrounding settlers.

Amusements and Recreations. The lakes and rivers of Manitoba abound in fish of excellent quality, and on the prairie there are innumerable prairie chickens and wild ducks. Wild geese, loons, swans and cranes are found on the many bodies of inland water. Fur bearing animals include fox, beaver, badger, otter, mink and prairie wolf or coyote. In the northern area larger game can be met, such as bears, timber wolves, caribou, moose and deer. The winter months, far from being a period of loneliness, are the holiday season of the year. Nearly every town has its skating and curling rink and intense enthusiasm is aroused over the hockey matches, ice carnivals and curling bonspiels. In the summer these games give place to baseball, tennis, football and lacrosse. The church is frequently the centre of organized recreation both in summer and winter.

Other Industries. While Manitoba is essentially an agricultural province there are a number of other industries of considerable significance within its borders. The growth of manufacturing has been in recent years notably rapid, the annual production of manufactured articles exceeding \$122,000,000. Winnipeg ranks as the fourth manufacturing city in Canada. Flour milling, meat packing, pulp and paper making, brick and tile making, are extensively engaged in, and there are substantial factories for the manufacture of farm machinery, wire fencing, leather goods, clothing, soap, carriages, etc., in the larger centres. The opening up of extensive mineral areas in the northern portion of the province, which is now assured by the building of a railway into the Flin Flon area, will undoubtedly result in a great increase in mining, transportation, and manufacturing activity.

Taxation. Under the Municipal Assessment Act of Manitoba, all buildings, improvements, equipment and live stock are exempt from taxation in the rural districts. This means that farms are taxed on the land value only. The tax on a quarter section of farm land, consisting of 160 acres, with the small additional tax for school purposes, averages about forty-eight dollars (£9 12s. 0d.) per year for the Province, varying according to localities.





SASKATCHEWAN is essentially an agricultural province. Every branch of farming can be engaged in with success, but it excels in the production of wheat. Considerably more than half of the wheat produced in Canada is grown in Saskatchewan. Of the 440,000,000 bushels of wheat that made up the total yield in the Dominion in 1927, this province contributed 212,860,000 bushels. The average yield per acre in 1927 was 16.4 bushels, practically all hard spring wheat, which makes the finest flour and is in demand by millers everywhere. The entire area sown to wheat in Saskatchewan is about 13,000,000 acres, which is only about one-fifth of the available area in the province suitable for grain growing. Saskatchewan has an estimated arable area of 94,000,000 acres of which only about 44,000,000 acres are as yet occupied. Of the 68,000,000 acres awaiting the plow there are millions of acres, rich in fertility, available for purchase at nominal prices, the average running from about \$15 (£3) to \$20 (£4) an acre. A considerable acreage of this land awaiting settlement lies close to railways and in districts served by good roads.

Though Saskatchewan is one of the great granaries of the world, farming there is by no means limited to grain growing. Mixed farming is being generally taken up. There is an increasing annual production in dairy products, live stock, poultry, eggs, vegetables, and kindred lines. The latest compilation gave the total value of the dairy products as \$18,873,000 and of poultry and eggs \$10,954,000.

Saskatchewan's area is 251,700 square miles, the province being 390 miles wide along the 49th parallel and 760 miles long from south to north. It is nearly three times the size of England, Scotland and Wales combined.

HALF a century ago there were but few settlers in the Province.

What agriculture there was was practised on primitive lines. Buffalo herds pastured by the thousands on the prairie grass. The Red Indian regarded the great plains as his by right of inheritance. A few venturesome white settlers preceded the railways, which began to thread westward over forty years ago. With the construction and operation of railway lines settlers began to follow in their wake. The potential possibilities in such a rich soil as was to be found in Saskatchewan were the magnet which drew those rugged pioneers, unversed though they were in the scientific agriculture that is now practised. Today, schools and churches are within easy walking or driving distance of every farm home. Telephones have reduced communication from what in the pioneer era took many hours and sometimes days, to minutes and seconds. Gone are the old time lumbering vehicles and in their place have come the more serviceable automobile. A network of railways threads the Province, north, south, east and west. There are 7,056 miles of railway lines in Saskatchewan, more than in any other Province of the Dominion except Ontario. The inconveniences of the past have been supplanted by the conveniences that the inventions, ingenuity and courage of the present have evolved. Farmers have for some time realized the advantages and benefits to be derived from unity, as the organizations for co-operative buying and marketing prove. But with all the facilities to help the settler in this age, industry and patience are still required. While in the wake of settlement innumerable benefits have come, the settler must still use both his head and his hands. Grain growing alone impoverishes the land. The pioneers appreciated that the soil was remarkably fertile, but markets were distant and difficult to reach, and the country lent itself mainly to stock-raising.

Now, things are different. Railways, good roads, scientific

farming on a practical basis, marketing facilities and other advantages to the farmer have all been developed to a degree undreamed of by settlers of even twenty or thirty years ago. Today, any elevator is a market where the farmer can be paid in spot cash at the prevailing rate quoted in the principal markets for his product. The quick success which comes with a series of good crops is a great inducement to exclusive grain farming, but the settler who takes fertility out of the soil without returning a reasonable amount is not the best settler for the community, nor, in the long run, for himself. The wise settler will, so far as may be practicable, aim to combine stock raising with grain farming. The planting of trees and shrubs, and the cultivation of the kitchen garden, should by no means be overlooked. There are in Saskatchewan no free lands available for homesteads or settlement that are within reasonable distance of the railways and roads, but, as already stated, there is good land to be bought at reasonable prices, according to location and other factors that are considered as assets. It also is frequently possible to rent a farm or work one on a profit-sharing basis with the owner. However, the chief point the prospective settler should bear in mind is that the development and progress that have been made in the Province of Saskatchewan in recent years have served to make the present opportunities even better than in the earlier days. What the early settlers were able to do, the present settlers can do—and do it more quickly.

Climate of Saskatchewan. It is becoming more generally recognized that the climate of Saskatchewan is one of the most valuable assets of the Province. Not only is it healthful and invigorating, but its conditions are such as to stimulate the agricultural possibilities of the land, especially in respect to grain growing. Spring opens in April, when seeding begins. In May the heat is greater than it usually is in the Eastern Provinces. The period of greatest heat is in the month of July, when as





Map of the Prairie Provinces of Canada
Natural Resources Intelligence
Service Department of the Interior



high as 100 degrees is sometimes registered, but even in the hottest summer weather the nights are always cool, and often accompanied by refreshing dews that help to moisten the growing crops, and stimulate the growth of prairie and cultivated grasses. The winters are cold, the thermometer sometimes registering as low as 30 degrees below zero, and the snowfall is moderately heavy, except in the southwestern part of the Province, where it is very light. The winter weather is, nevertheless, healthful and invigorating. The air is clear and crisp. By day, the brilliant sunshine has the effect of dispelling any dampness, and produces a sense of exhilaration. Most people prefer this dry cold to the damp, foggy weather in countries with a more temperate climate. The annual rainfall of the Province is comparatively light, but the greater part of it comes during the growing season, which is a substantial benefit to the farmers.

Not only grain, hay and fodder crops thrive abundantly in Saskatchewan, but all kinds of vegetables. Flowers are grown in great variety and richness of color, and small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants, are produced with success. During the summer months the average sunshine is nearly nine hours a day and the average number of hours of sunshine for the year exceeds 2,280.

Grain Farming. It may fairly be claimed that no part of the North American continent is more suitable to grain farming than is Saskatchewan. By virtue of the abundant crops of high-grade wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye produced in the Province, it is rightly referred to as one of the greatest granaries in the world. Five times Seager Wheeler, an English settler, has won the world's championship prize for wheat grown on his farm as Rosthern, Saskatchewan. He has been awarded a similar honor for oats and barley. At international exhibitions Mr. Wheeler has also won several other prizes for his grain exhibits either in seed or sheaves. His success is evidence of what the soil and climate of Saskatchewan can produce. He came to Canada without any previous knowledge of farming. J. C. Mitchell, of Dahinda, Sask., who won the world's championship prize for wheat three times at the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., also came to Canada without any experience in agriculture. In 1907 he took a virgin homestead of 160 acres at Dahinda. Now he farms 800 acres there and has one of the best farms in Saskatchewan. Mr. Mitchell won the highest awards for wheat in 1919, 1920 and 1924. Many a farmer's mantel-piece in Saskatchewan is decorated with silverware won at international competitions where the best grain, vegetables or live stock of America were on exhibition.

The soil of Saskatchewan is similar to that of Manitoba, a loamy clay, remarkably well suited for growing grain without the aid of artificial fertilizer. In the winter the frost penetrates the ground to a considerable depth, which provides moisture for the crops as it exudes in the spring.

Practically the same conditions for preparing virgin or new homestead land as noted in the Manitoba section of this booklet apply to Saskatchewan. It should be borne in mind by the prospective settler that rich as is the soil of the Prairie Provinces—unequalled for growing grain of the highest quality—this kind of farming, as has already been stated, should not be followed exclusively. To ensure the greatest success it should be combined with the raising of live stock, and well bred stock at that.

There are excellent facilities for marketing grain in this Province. All grain is sold according to grades established by the Canadian Government law, and inspectors, employed by the Government, decide the grade. The handling and marketing of grain has received the special attention of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments during recent years. Much of the grain for export is handled through elevators, located at almost every railway station, and owned principally by the Wheat Pool, or by grain companies or milling companies. The regulations require all grain dealers in Western Canada to be licensed and bonded, for the protection of the farmer against loss through improper treatment or financial irresponsibility. At the elevator at his nearest railway station the farmer may deliver his grain, and receive cash for it; or if he prefers to have it held for a time with the prospect of obtaining a better price, he may store it in the elevator and secure a storage ticket on which is

stated the number of bushels of a certain grade to which he is entitled. If he prefers to load his product into a railway car without dealing with the elevator, this can be easily done over a loading platform which, by law, the railways must build at every station where one is required. The inspection and weighing charges and commission together amount to about one cent per bushel.

An important development of recent years has been the Wheat Pools of the Western Prairie Provinces. This great marketing association now has a membership of about one hundred and forty-two thousand farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and is handling around two hundred million bushels of wheat annually, besides from twenty million to thirty million bushels of other grains, with a yearly cash turn over of nearly three hundred million dollars. The Pools sell their wheat through a Central Selling Agency which has its own agents in fifty-two ports of the world. Each farmer in the pool receives the same price for the same grade of wheat less the freight from his home point to the head of the Great Lakes or to the shipping port on the Pacific Ocean. An initial payment is made when the farmer delivers his wheat to the grain elevator. Another payment is made the following March when he is in need

of money for his seeding operations, and still another in July for harvesting expenses. The final payment is made after the year's business has been completed and the final price determined. This method of distributing the payment throughout the year has a very beneficial effect, providing, as it does, for a flow of money into the farmers' hands at the special seasons when it is most useful.

The Wheat Pool owns or operates elevators at many country points, but a farmer is not obliged to sell his grain through the Pool unless he so desires. Membership in the Wheat Pool is entirely voluntary, and the farmer can choose for himself whether he will sell his grain through the Pool or to one of the many commercial grain firms engaged in the business. The existence of the Pool and of the commercial grain firms ensures competition in both service and prices paid.

In addition to the grain elevators at the farmer's nearest railway station, immense interior storage elevators are provided by the Canadian Government at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, in Saskatchewan, and also at Calgary and Edmonton, in Alberta.

Immediately after harvest, when millions of bushels are being marketed by farmers every day, these great storage warehouses assist in providing an immediate outlet for the wheat which is pouring into the country elevators. During that time, too, the railways make special efforts to handle the crop, and trains, each carrying a thousand tons or more of wheat, roar down every main line and branch line in the country. Most of the wheat is shipped by railway train to Port Arthur or Fort William, at the head of the Great Lakes, where it is stored again in huge elevators, until such a time as it can be loaded into boats for transportation to Liverpool and the other great grain markets of the world. The elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur provide storage

room for 66,090,000 bushels of grain. There are also elevator facilities at Vancouver and Prince Rupert, British Columbia for shipping grain destined for points in Asia, the Orient, the Pacific Coast of America, or Europe via the Panama Canal. It may fairly be claimed that nowhere in the world is the handling of great quantities of grain better organized, or carried on more to the advantage of the farmer, than in Canada.

Stock Raising and Dairying. Though Saskatchewan is notable as a profitable grain growing country it offers splendid opportunities for mixed farming, which embraces the production of wheat and other cereals with the raising of horses, sheep, pigs and cattle for beef and dairy purposes. If this system is followed, any falling off in the average crop yield will be made less serious by the returns from dairy produce and the sale of live stock.

This is being more and more appreciated as the increase in the number of farm animals in recent years indicates. There are in Saskatchewan more than 1,304,000 head of cattle, of which about 462,000 are milch cows; over 1,161,000 horses, 600,000 swine, 170,000 sheep, and there is also the huge total of 7,516,000 poultry of which 7,000,000 are hens. These figures show that the advantages of combining stock raising with grain growing are being recognized.



Indian Corn and Sunflowers
are Extensively Grown
for Fodder.



The demand for pure bred stock is increasing and the dairy industry is being firmly established in many sections, being encouraged by the creamery system inaugurated and controlled by the Provincial Government. Some parts of the Province are especially adapted to dairy farming. There is a ready market for the products in the cities and towns in Saskatchewan and also for export. Dairying is rapidly becoming more popular throughout Saskatchewan and is at the point where growth and development of this important branch of farming will follow quickly. The annual value of dairy products is about \$19,000,000. Bacon hogs are very successfully raised in conjunction with dairying, the skimmed milk making excellent food for fattening. Packing and cold storage plants located in Western Canada pay the prevailing market prices for hogs or beef cattle and thus obviate the necessity of long shipment to markets. Moreover buyers make their purchases either on the farmer's own premises or at a nearby stockyard or shipping point. Sheep farming is not as extensively engaged in as might be expected, but sheep are raised in Saskatchewan with success. The dry winters are favorable to sheep raising.

Before the Province became settled and developed to the extent it now is horse breeding and ranching were carried on to a much greater extent than is the case at present. The division of extensive areas into comparatively small farms has broken up the ranches in many parts of the Province. There is, nevertheless, a profitable and increasing business done in horse breeding. Percherons and Clydesdales are the two breeds most favored. Notwithstanding the popularity of farm tractors and the motor car, there is a good demand for the well-bred horse, and his worth to the farmer is not likely ever to be seriously lowered.

The Farm Garden. Almost every flower and vegetable that is common to the home garden of any other country in the temperate zone can be grown in Western Canada; in fact, there are some flowers and vegetables that thrive better in the Canadian West than in any other country. Small fruits, such as raspberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberries, flourish and ripen in any part of the Province, with the exception of the extreme northerly section. Potatoes yield well and are of good quality, floury in texture and sometimes of great size. As high as 176.5 bushels to the acre has been the average in a single year. The farm garden, besides providing a variety of wholesome edibles for the family table, usually has a surplus as well as waste produce that serves as food for pigs and poultry. The farm garden for growing flowers, fruit and vegetables should be a permanent institution of every western Canadian farm home, and the settler will find it more than worth his while to plant trees, which can be obtained free—subject to certain reasonable conditions—from the Dominion Government forest nurseries at Indian Head and Sutherland, Sask. Officials of these nurseries will advise him, without charge, the particular kinds of trees that thrive best in the district in which he locates.

Hay and Pasture. The excellent quality of native grasses that sustained huge herds of buffalo, antelope, elk and moose in the days when they roamed the prairies, remains to-day. Where it is not possible to pasture cattle on prairie grass, domestic or cultivated varieties are grown, such as timothy, brome, alfalfa and clover, and, as in Manitoba, sunflowers are being extensively grown for use as ensilage. Fodder corn is also grown in many places. The prairie grasses, when cut before they are ripe, make a very nutritious hay. This hay usually

contains native legumes, such as wild vetch, which increase the protein or fattening content of the whole, thus greatly improving it in quality. When cut at the right time and properly cured this hay does not differ essentially in feeding value from that produced from the cultivated grasses.

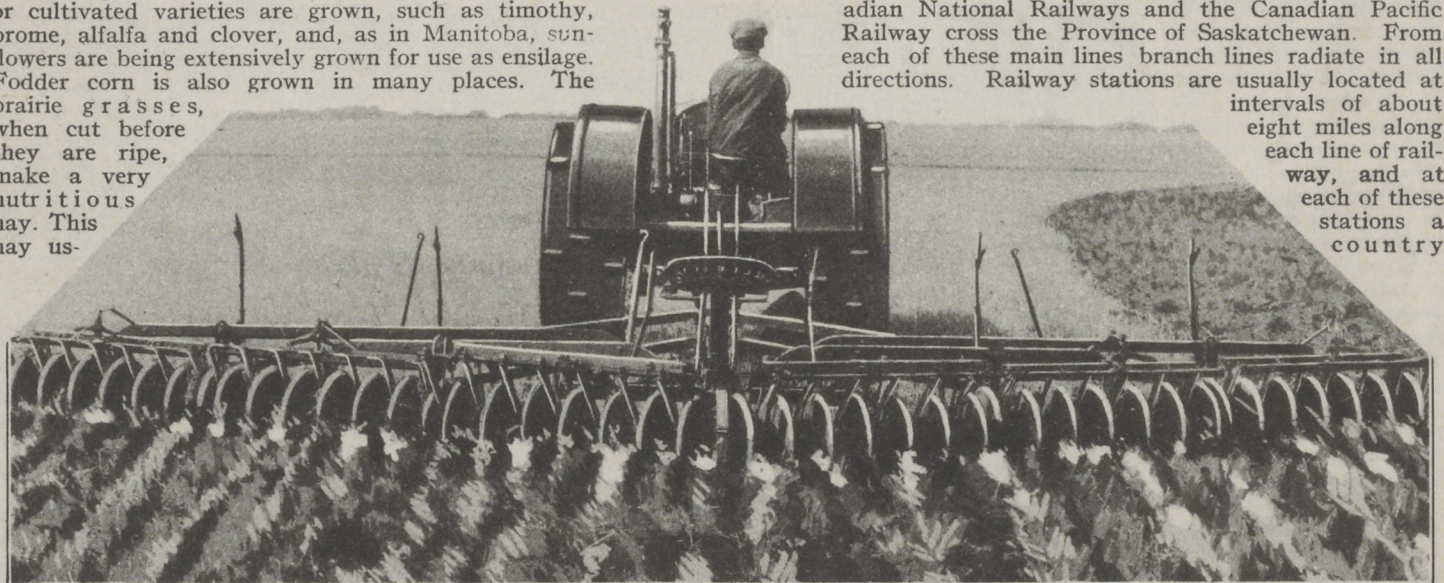
The best hay crops from cultivated grasses for general use in the Province are western rye, brome and alfalfa, either singly or in combination. Brome grass and alfalfa make the best permanent pasture.

Fertilizing. The outstanding characteristic of the soil of Saskatchewan and of the whole prairies is the large proportion of vegetable matter and nitrogen it possesses. It is to this the soil owes its remarkable fertility and lasting quality. Artificial fertilizer, therefore, is not required, but if the farmer ignores rational farming methods by following grain farming alone, he will ultimately pay for his folly. In order to make the fertility of the soil a lasting resource, grain growing and the raising of live stock must be combined. The importance of this combination of farming cannot be too strongly emphasized if permanent success is to be attained and the fertility of the soil preserved. The severe frosts with the accompanying dry cold are factors in maintaining fertility. They lock up the stores of plant food from the autumn until the spring. Moreover, the moderate rainfall of the prairies prevents loss of soil by erosion. It has been found by experts that wherever the productivity of the soil has been reduced, the cause is due to careless farming methods, such as ignoring the importance of mixed farming and the rotation of crops.

Fuel and Water. Lignite coal is the chief fuel used by the majority of settlers in the rural districts of Saskatchewan. There are rich deposits of it in the Estevan district, in the southeastern section of the Province. A process of carbonizing and briquetting this fuel, believed to be very successful for commercial use, has been evolved. Briquetting simplifies the shipping and storing of lignite and renders its use more economical and convenient. Lignite can also be burned as it is taken from the ground, for much of it is not mined, in the ordinary sense of the word, but is found below a shallow surface of soil. In the northern part of the Province there are extensive areas of bush and timber, from which settlers draw their fuel supply. There is also a considerable lumbering industry in this district.

To the prospective settler an adequate water supply is a matter of great importance. In many parts of Saskatchewan good water for domestic and general use can be obtained from wells at a depth of ten to forty feet. In some districts it is necessary to go considerably deeper in order to be assured of a definite quantity. There are a great number of large and small fresh water lakes throughout the Province, as a glance at the map of Saskatchewan in this booklet will disclose. The principal rivers are the North and South Saskatchewan, which converge into one great river east of Prince Albert, and the Churchill, both of which flow into Hudson Bay. Lakes, rivers, wells, springs, and sloughs provide the general water supply, and in some cases rain water is conserved for domestic use.

Transportation. The transcontinental lines of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway cross the Province of Saskatchewan. From each of these main lines branch lines radiate in all directions. Railway stations are usually located at intervals of about eight miles along each line of railway, and at each of these stations a country



The Level, Mile-long Fields of the Canadian Prairies lend themselves to Farming on an Extensive Scale with a Proportionately Small Amount of Personal Labour.



town springs up, which is the marketing centre for the community. The system of roads is designed to offer the greatest possible facility for reaching the markets and shipping centres. On the improvement of these roads the Provincial Government annually spends a liberal sum, and grants to aid in the work are given by the Dominion Government. Even where no road has been graded, the prairie trails are usually hard and smooth.

Amusements and Recreation. In Saskatchewan there is a variety of opportunities for engaging in sports. Baseball, lacrosse and football, the three principal outdoor games played in Canada, all have their devotees in the rural districts during the summer months, so too have golf and tennis. In winter, hockey, curling and dancing hold the chief place on the recreation program. There is a wide range of choice for the lover of field sports. Prairie chickens, wild ducks and wild geese are plentiful. In the northern part of the Province there are vast areas where moose, wapiti, black tail and white tail deer and black bear may be hunted. There are good sport and considerable revenue to be derived from hunting or trapping coyote or prairie wolf, badgers, foxes, mink and other fur-bearing animals. Trout, whitefish, pike, perch, tullibee and suckers, abound in the lakes and rivers. In some the majestic sturgeon can be angled.

Other Industries. The manufactures of the Province, though relatively unimportant, have increased more than 150 per cent in value of products since 1905. Regina, Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw are the chief centres of manufacturing. The chief industries are clay products, flour milling, lumbering and the manufacture of bricks and cement. There are a number of foundries and machine shops located at various points.

Taxation. To the prospective settler the question of taxation is important. In the rural municipalities of Saskatchewan the burden of taxation is placed entirely on the land. No farmer is asked to pay taxes on his buildings, stock, implements or any personal property he may have. Land is assessed at its fair value. The average rate of the annual assessment in the rural municipalities of Saskatchewan is approximately 6.40 mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation.

A public revenue rate of two mills on the dollar is used to supplement the revenues of the Province. A wild lands tax of one per cent of the assessed value of the land is levied against those lands that are unoccupied and unimproved. A farmer who cultivates his land has no wild lands tax to pay.

The settler may ask, how is it possible in a new country like Western Canada, where the settlement is somewhat sparse, to

furnish the highest class of education without high taxes? There are two principal reasons why this can be done. One is co-operation. All the children or nearly all, go to the same schools, there is no elaborate duplication of school systems. The other reason is the foresight of the Government when the lands were first surveyed for settlement, as already explained on page 4. In this way the burden of taxation on the settler is reduced to a figure which would not otherwise be possible.

The average amount of taxes paid on a quarter section of land (160 acres) in the Province is approximately \$32 a year. This does not include the rate levied under the Municipal Hail Insurance Act, as this rate is only imposed in the municipalities which have passed a by-law under the Act providing for the indemnification of the owners of crops damaged or destroyed by hail. As this tax is really an insurance against loss, it should not, properly speaking, be called a tax, although it is chargeable against the land.

Where the settlers in any district desire the advantages of telephone service, they may organize themselves into a company and have a telephone line constructed along the highway adjoining their farms. The cost of this line is met by debentures issued by the company, and the repayment of the debentures is provided for by a charge against the lands adjoining the telephone line. If the hail insurance and telephone rates are added to the sum of \$32, the average settler will pay in the neighborhood of \$50 taxes per annum on each quarter section.

Provision is made in the law for the establishment of hospital districts with a view to ensuring needed hospital accommodation to settlers in rural sections of the Province. Where such districts are formed, a special tax to meet the cost of the erection of the hospital and its maintenance may be levied. The municipal hospital scheme is being extensively developed in Western Canada, and is a great boon to settlers in the rural districts.



Thousands of Saskatchewan Farmers Motor to Annual Agricultural Fairs.



ALBERTA, the most westerly of the three prairie provinces, differs considerably from the other two, especially in respect to its topography and climate, but like Manitoba and Saskatchewan it is also a great grain growing and cattle raising country. It has enormous mineral wealth, coal and natural gas being particularly abundant, while there also are large supplies of oil. The Province has three broad natural divisions, Southern, Central and Northern Alberta. The first is level or rolling, treeless, prairie land, running from the boundary line of the United States to the Red Deer River, 100 miles north of Calgary. Sixty miles on the western end of this territory is in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, the crest line of which forms the boundary line of British Columbia. The altitude is high and the rainfall comparatively light. In some sections irrigation has been adopted and remarkable crops are grown, particularly of alfalfa. For many years this country was a veritable paradise for ranchers, and it is still a great ranching country. Live stock can be kept out of doors the year round, as the winters are comparatively mild, owing to the frequent warm dry Chinook winds which come over the mountains. These winds affect, to a more or less degree, almost the entire area of the Province.

No part of Western Canada is, perhaps, so rich in romance as Southern Alberta. It was—and to a certain extent still is—the home of the cattle rancher and the cow puncher. Many of the big ranches have, however, in recent years, been bought by settlers for grain growing and mixed farming. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, with all the British Empire to choose from, bought a ranch near High River and on it is raising pure bred horses, cattle and sheep.

Alberta's agricultural products take first rank in competition with the world, in various international shows which have been held from time to time. As long ago as 1911, Alberta grain producers won 18 first prizes at the International Dry Farming Congress at Colorado Springs, U. S. A., and in 1912, at the same congress in Lethbridge, Alberta, an Alberta farmer won the world's championship for wheat. In the past few years, as a result of a concentrated effort to produce a high quality of registered seed grain, Alberta grain producers have taken high places at the International Grain and Hay Show held each year in Chicago, at which grain growers from all over the continent exhibit. The same has been true in other lines of agricultural products, notably live stock and dairy products.

CENTRAL Alberta extends from the Red Deer River northward to the height of land between the Athabaska and Peace Rivers. In this district the soil is rich and capable of producing, under proper cultivation, splendid crops of wheat, oats, barley, flax, and rye, and being well watered, is excellently suited for mixed farming, that is, dairying, grain growing and raising live stock.

Northern Alberta embraces a part of what is known as the Peace River district, less developed than the other two divisions, but of great promise. It is a country of great potential possibilities. Railways are threading into the enormous tracts of open prairie land and the sections both lightly and heavily wooded. The greater severity of winter weather which would naturally be expected in the Peace River district is to a large extent offset by the lower altitude.

Alberta was incorporated as a Province of the Dominion of Canada in 1905, and has since shown rapid development. The enormous agricultural possibilities have so far only been touched, for only about 10,000,000 of the 83,000,000 acres of land suitable for cultivation have been brought under the plow, so that the settlers' heritage is in no danger of early exhaustion. As in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the free lands suitable for homesteads are now in the more remote districts and some distance from the railways, but in all these provinces well-located lands can be bought from \$15 upwards.

The Province has an area of 255,285 square miles, the length from north to south being 760 miles, and the average width from east to west, 336 miles. It is bounded on the south by the State of Montana, on the east by Saskatchewan, on the west by British Columbia and on the north by the 60th parallel of latitude, beyond which is the Northwest Territories, a part of the Dominion of Canada.

The early history of Alberta is linked with the North-West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, whose trading ramifications, directed from London, reached out practically all over the prairies and into what were then the remote regions beyond. The name Alberta was given when a great part of the Northwest Territories was organized into the districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in 1882. Four years later the main artery of the Canadian Pacific Railway was operating to the Pacific Coast and provided the medium for rapid communication with the East and the West. Practical development really began with the completion of the trans-continental railway in the early eighties. As development progressed there has been won from these rich lands, stretching eastward from the towering and majestic Rockies, an enormous contribution in foodstuffs and minerals to the world's essential needs. Rapidly growing and modern cities and towns are permanently established where scarcely forty years ago outposts of trading companies were located or a tribe of redskins had



their tepees pitched. Calgary, the largest city of the Province, with a population of over 65,000 was at that time a Royal North West Mounted Police outpost, and Edmonton, the capital, also with more than 65,000 inhabitants, the seat of the splendidly equipped University of Alberta, was a primitive frontier trading post. Progress, marching hand in hand with courage, industry and a sense of the true purpose of life, has produced from the surface of the soil a generous bounty, and from beneath the surface, invaluable minerals. The field crops of Alberta are valued at more than \$206,000,000 annually.

To those who wish to contribute to this worthy purpose and at the same time engage in the healthful and very profitable—if the proper farming policy is observed—vocation of agriculture, Alberta, with its vast opportunities, its scenic beauties, its democratic living conditions and its other advantages, bids the prospective settler a cordial welcome to make his home in this highly favorable Province of Canada.

Climate. The climate of Alberta is, in the main, similar to that of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but there are certain important differences. In Southern Alberta both rainfall and snowfall are light, and the warm Chi-

and Saskatchewan, but important differences. In Southern Alberta both rainfall and snowfall are light, and the warm Chi-

ford, Southern Alberta. In 1915 this farm produced 54,330 bushels of high grade wheat from 1,000 acres—an average of 54.3 bushels per acre. Again, in 1927, a field of 1,300 acres on this same farm produced a crop of 74,000 bushels of fall wheat—practically 57 bushels per acre. Wheat and oats grown in the Peace River District, in Alberta, in 1926, captured the world's prize at the International Live Stock, Grain and Hay Show at Chicago that fall. Both of these world's prize winning crops were grown on the same farm by Herman Trelle, a settler farming in the Peace River country. Most of the crop cultivated is spring wheat, that is, it is sown in the spring; but winter wheat, which is sown in the fall, can be grown in some sections, principally in the south, with success. The average yield per acre of winter wheat is 18.5 bushels. In 1927 Alberta produced a wheat crop of over 178,519,000 bushels, from 6,251,000 acres, which represents an average yield of 18.5 bushels an acre.

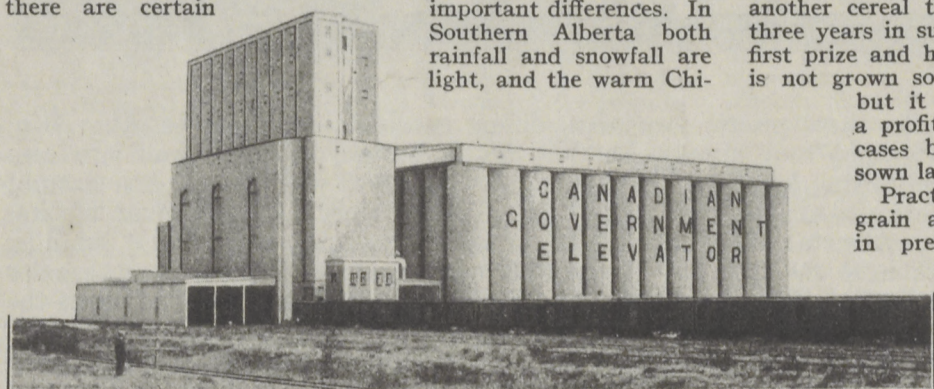
Oats thrive particularly well in Alberta. Yields of over 100 bushels per acre are frequently grown and from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre is a common production. Alberta oats have won the world's championship prize on three occasions. Barley is another cereal that grows bountifully in the Province. For three years in succession barley from Alberta won the world's first prize and has also won the world's championship. Flax is not grown so extensively in Alberta as in Saskatchewan, but it can be produced successfully and is usually a profitable crop to grow. It is grown in many cases by new settlers the first year, as it can be sown later than other grain crops.

Practically the same facilities for marketing grain and other crops that have been mentioned in previous sections of this booklet prevail in Alberta. There are 1,015 elevators in the Province, and all grain dealers are licensed and bonded under legislation passed by the Government. The law provides that a loading platform shall be built at every railway station where it is required to facilitate loading the farmer's products direct from his wagon to the railway car. It cannot again be too strongly emphasized that grain growing alone very seriously impoverishes the soil. Fertility can be maintained only by combining the growing of cereals with dairying, the raising of live stock, and the keeping of poultry. Particulars of the peculiarities of any district, and advice on any farming methods, are readily obtainable free from experimental farms in the Province, maintained by the Canadian Government, the provincial agricultural schools, or the officers of the Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, who will gladly give assistance in an advisory way to the settler.

Remarkable progress has been made in recent years in all branches of agriculture in Alberta. This progress in grain farming is indicated to some extent by the comparative figures in acreage and production in the past thirteen years. In 1915 the wheat acreage was 1,563,700 with a yield of 51,355,000 bushels. In 1927 the area sown to wheat was 6,251,000 and the total production was 178,519,000 bushels. Oats in 1915 were sown on 1,912,600 acres and yielded 107,741,000 bushels. Thirteen years later the acreage was 2,248,000 and the yield 115,233,000 bushels. The barley acreage in 1915 was 185,000 and the crop 6,984,000 bushels; in 1927, 400,000 acres and 14,273,000 bushels. Rye in 1915 was sown on 16,800 acres and gave a crop of 463,000 bushels. In 1927 the acreage was 156,547 and the yield 3,951,000 bushels. The acreage in recent years sown to flax has been decreasing, as flax is a crop grown mainly on new breaking, and not on land that has for some years been under cultivation.

Stock Raising and Dairying. There has been a remarkable development in stock raising in Alberta, since the first herd of 1,000 head of cattle were imported in 1879 into the Province or Territory, as it then was. The object of this importation was to provide the basis of a meat supply for the Indians, for the herds of buffalo had by that time been destroyed.

It was quickly learned that Alberta was an ideal country for all kinds of domestic live stock. The Province soon became famous for



The Canadian Government has provided Enormous Interior Storage Elevators such as this to assist in handling the Grain Crops of Western Canada.

nook winds, which come over the Rocky Mountains, make the winters much milder than would otherwise be the case, and periods of severe cold are not usually of long duration. There is no dampness in the air during the cold spells, and the atmosphere being clear and crisp produces a feeling of vigor. The days are bright and sunny, and the Province is popularly called "Sunny Alberta." In the south the Chinooks occur more frequently than in the Central and Northern divisions, and usually traffic is on wheels the year round. Elsewhere, however, the snow generally remains at sufficient depth for good sleighing.

In the summer months the days are hot and the nights cool. When the days are longest it is still twilight at ten o'clock at night, and dawn breaks about three o'clock in the morning.

Usually the season's work on the land begins in April and seeding is completed in May. In Southern Alberta these operations are done somewhat earlier. The fall or autumn is regarded as the most pleasant season of the year, the air being comfortably crisp and cool. All harvesting operations are carried on and completed in the open.

The average annual precipitation for the Province is 13.35 inches—in some parts it is a few inches more—the rainfall being greatest from May to August, the time when it is most needed for the crops.

On the whole, the climate of Alberta is one of its chief attractions. It has all the elements, except in some limited areas where it is rather dry, that assure the best results being obtained from all kinds of farming.

Grain Farming. Alberta is well adapted to the growing of small grain, such as wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax and peas. Some of these cereals grow better in certain districts, but all can be grown profitably and successfully throughout the province. The wheat grown is of the best hard quality and the average yield is 18.5 bushels per acre. One of the best yields ever recorded over a large acreage is that of the Noble Foundation Company, obtained on a farm of over 20,000 acres at Noble-



Herman Trelle, of Wembley, Alberta, Grower of the World's First Prize Wheat and Oats.



its ranches. It was found that huge droves of horses, herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep could thrive on the abundance of natural grasses. Ranching is not now so generally practiced along the lines that prevailed in earlier years, but stock raising and dairying on a more scientific basis are developing rapidly. There were in Alberta, according to a recent census of farm animals, over 834,000 horses, 1,365,000 cattle, of which 436,000 were milch cows; 237,000 sheep; 855,000 swine, and 6,656,000 poultry.

The advantages of raising pure-bred stock are being increasingly appreciated, and the officials of both the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture are doing everything possible to encourage farmers to improve the quality of their stock. Sheep breeding is a profitable branch of farming, for in addition to a ready market for mutton, fairly good prices are usually obtained for wool. The growth of this industry in the Province may be understood when it is mentioned that about thirty years ago the annual wool shipment totalled only 70,000 pounds; now it is more than 1,387,000 pounds. Fur farming is a branch of husbandry that seems to be growing in favor, there being about thirty fox farms in the province, and one or two devoted to karacule sheep and beaver.

The first settlers in Alberta, especially in the southern division, devoted their efforts principally to the production of grain and beef cattle, but in recent years dairying has received much attention and is becoming general throughout the Province.

The rapid rise of the cities of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat has created a demand for milk, cream and butter, and if wheat is king in the Province, the dairy cow is unquestionably the queen. The Government exercises careful supervision over the production of dairy products, and agencies such as agricultural schools, experimental farms and traveling experts are endeavouring to show farmers how profitable it is to practise careful grading of herds and the proper handling of milk. The value of the dairy products is about \$19,000,000 annually.

Irrigation and Dry Farming. The light rainfall in some portions of Alberta has led farmers to devise means of conserving moisture or increasing the water supply. There are two methods by which this can be done; irrigation and dry farming. The country, fortunately, lends itself very readily to irrigation, as it lies for the most part in gentle slopes receding from the highlands of the foothills. It is also fortunate in possessing immense supplies of water which pour down in mountain rivers that are at flood tide in midsummer, during the season when water is needed for irrigation.

Irrigation projects may be undertaken either by corporations or by associations of farmers formed for the purpose, or in some cases by individual farmers. The right to use the water for irrigation purposes must be obtained from the Dominion Government, but no charge is made for this privilege other than a nominal license fee. As a rule the water is brought in ditches to the boundary of the settler's farm by the irrigation company; from that point on the farmer handles it himself, but has the advice of the company's engineers as to the running of his ditches and the advice of agricultural experts as to the proper use of water. Although land which is under irrigation costs

more per acre than non-irrigated land, the production is much greater and surer, and well established irrigated farms are much in demand. The advantages of irrigation in the growing of all kinds of grain crops, roots, vegetables and fodders have been amply demonstrated. Sugar beets are grown extensively, the crop for 1927 being estimated at 50,000 tons. The principal companies engaged in irrigation enterprise are the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canada Land and Irrigation Company. The irrigated lands lie mainly between Calgary, Medicine Hat, and in the Lethbridge district.

Several projects have been undertaken by farmers' irrigation organizations with government guarantee of bonds. The largest of these is the Lethbridge Northern district, to irrigate 105,000 acres which began operation for the first time in the spring of 1923. Others are the South Macleod project, near Macleod, and the United project, near Cardston, to irrigate other large areas. Land in these areas is available for settlement at very reasonable prices.

Dry farming is the name given to the practise of keeping land fallow every second or third year for the purpose of conserving the moisture in the soil and thus having an average of more than one

year's moisture for one year's crop. The land is plowed deep so that it will receive moisture readily and hold a good supply of it. The surface of the land is worked to prevent evaporation. The practice of plowing a percentage of the total acreage and leaving it fallow for a year is generally followed on "dry" farms, but is unnecessary under irrigation.

The Farm Garden. The soil of Alberta responds generously to the cultivation of all the products of the farm or home garden. Potatoes of exceptionally good quality grow abundantly all over the Province, and the annual total yield exceeds 5,100,000 bushels. Beets, carrots, cabbage, parsnips, onions, lettuce, radish, peas, beans, squash, pumpkins, asparagus and rhubarb can be grown equal in quantity and flavor to those grown in any part of the United States. Cucumbers and tomatoes grow profitably. Apples are not grown in commercial quantities, but almost every variety of small fruit ripens, and on the irrigated lands of Southern Alberta is grown for the market.

The Province is conspicuous for its great natural flower wealth and still more for the wealth and brilliancy of its garden flowers. All the common annuals and perennials bloom well, and ornamental trees and shrubs thrive likewise. It should be the aim of every settler to have a number of trees on his farm. Trees can be successfully grown on the prairie with proper cultivation.

Hay and Pasture. As the acreage of natural pasture lands of the Province is being reduced by settlement, farmers are turning to the cultivation of tame grasses, several varieties of which can be easily grown, for hay and pasture. Alfalfa for both pasture and forage is a highly valuable and profitable crop in Alberta. Over 40,000 tons are produced annually in the Lethbridge district alone under irrigation, the yield, under favorable conditions, being about from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 tons per acre per season. Two cuttings are usually made in a season, and occasionally three. It is also grown on unwatered lands. Alfalfa is very rich in protein quality. Recent experiments with sunflowers for silage promise good results. As high as 20 to



Many Varieties of Small Fruit grow to perfection in Alberta. This Field of Canteloupes was photographed on an Alberta Irrigated Farm.



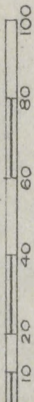
Seeding operations on a Large Scale on an Alberta Farm.





ALBERTA

Statute Miles, 55 = 1 inch



LEGEND

- Canadian National Railways
- Canadian Pacific Railway
- Other railways
- Resources
- Coal

Prepared by
Natural Resources Intelligence
Service Department of the Interior



25 tons of green silage can be grown from an acre of the mammoth Russian sunflowers, which make, when cured in a silo, a very rich forage, especially for beef and dairy cattle. Corn and green oats also make a good forage.

Fertilizing. What is true of the two adjoining provinces to the east in regard to fertilizing is equally true of Alberta. The soil does not need any artificial enrichment, but the productive quality is inevitably reduced by grain farming alone. The best way to maintain fertility is to pursue a policy of mixed farming, and it is, moreover, the policy that assures the most profitable revenue.

Fuel and Water. Next to its agricultural resources, the greatest source of wealth in Alberta is its minerals, the most important of which is coal. It has been estimated that the coal in the Province forms 14 per cent of the world's supply, of which more than three billion tons are semi-anthracite or high carbon bituminous. There are also great quantities of lignite. The annual production is approximately 6,000,000 tons. Natural gas is also extensively used for fuel, as well as for power and light.

In the northern division, and along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, there is a ready supply of wood, the cutting and storing of which is usually undertaken in the winter months, when work on the farm is slack. The Province has numerous rivers and streams that flow down from the Rocky Mountains which form the western boundary. Some of the most majestic peaks and noble scenery are found in Alberta. In most districts a good supply of water for domestic and farm use can be obtained from a well sunk to a depth of ten to thirty feet, while in others it may be necessary to go deeper, or to obtain supplies from the irrigation canals.

Transportation. The Province is well served with railways, roads and means of communication. There are 4,965 miles of railway, this mileage embracing the Canadian Pacific main line from east to west, running through Medicine Hat and Calgary. This company also has a line running from Edmonton southward to MacLeod through Calgary; other Canadian Pacific Railway lines connect Edmonton with Winnipeg by way of Saskatoon and Medicine Hat with the United States through Lethbridge. The Canadian National Railways main line to Prince Rupert and Vancouver, on the Pacific Coast, also tra-

verses the Province and branch lines serve provincial points. The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway penetrates the Peace River district from Edmonton, and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway reaches to Fort McMurray on the Lower Athabaska from Edmonton. Branch lines give access to all parts of the Province.

Some of the large rivers, such as the North Saskatchewan, Peace and the Athabaska, are used for transportation purposes, generally in local and restricted areas. There is a good highway system over most of the Province, which the Provincial Government assists in improving and maintaining. The rural survey provides for roads a mile apart, running north and south, and two miles apart running east and west.

Amusements and Recreation. With the exception of British Columbia, no Province of Canada has such imposing scenic beauty and such an extensive area for hunting the wild animals of the mountains as has Alberta. In the Rocky Mountains, which extend from the southern boundary of Alberta several hundred miles in a northwesterly direction, there are innumerable streams that abound with game fish, and wild animals such as mountain sheep, goats, panthers, moose, deer and bear are to be found. Hunting them provides abundant exercise and excellent sport. The opportunity for the healthful recreation of mountain climbing is without limit. This western flank is in very truth a sportsman's paradise. The Dominion Government has parks reserved for public use in the mountains to the extent of 4,357,660 acres.

Even on the prairies the numerous lakes and rivers afford good boating and fishing. Prairie chicken, wild geese and wild ducks are plentiful. In the far north of the Province is still one of the world's great natural game and fur reserves.

Taxation. The tax levy in all of the rural districts in Alberta is made on the valuation of the land only, with the exception of a few districts where a small rate per acre is assessed for municipal purposes, such as the improvement of roads, etc. This means that none of the farmer's equipment or property other than the actual land is assessed for taxation. The average tax for municipal purposes averages about 7½ cents per acre. In certain rural sections, a comparatively small tax for school purposes is made on a flat rate per acre.



Cultivating Alfalfa in Alberta where over 50,000 Acres of this King of Fodder Crops are Grown every Season.



BRITISH COLUMBIA

B RITISH COLUMBIA is the most westerly Province of Canada and differs sharply in many respects from any of the other Provinces. It comprises all the Pacific seaboard belonging to the Dominion. Its area of 355,855 square miles embraces many coast islands, the largest being Vancouver Island, on the southern point of which Victoria, the Provincial capital, is situated.

Speaking generally, British Columbia is a highly mineralized, mountainous country, with intervening valleys and plateaux of arable and pasture lands, great forests, and extensive waterways. The coast waters and inland rivers teem with fish. The fertile valleys offer scope for extensive agricultural development along varied lines, the warm southern valleys being famous for their fruits. Less than half a million of the 22,618,000 acres of land suitable for agricultural and fruit production are under cultivation, yet the annual value of the farm products, including fruit, is about forty-five million dollars. Indeed, few countries can show a greater per capita annual production from agriculture, mines, forests and fisheries than British Columbia. The scenery of the Province cannot be excelled for majesty and beauty anywhere in the world, and the climate generally is remarkably pleasant. There are four principal ranges of mountains from north to south—the Rocky and Selkirk ranges and the Coast and Island ranges.

For many years British Columbia had the largest area of any Province in Canada, but now holds third place, being exceeded by Quebec and Ontario only. The boundaries are the United States on the south; the Pacific Ocean and a portion of Alaska on the west; the 60th parallel of latitude on the north, and the Province of Alberta on the east. The lines of two trans-Canada railway companies cross the Province, in addition to hundreds of miles of branch lines. There is also good steamship transportation on the coastal and inland waters. The population at the last census was 568,400.

THE history of what is now the Province of British Columbia is linked with the names of Spanish adventurers, the intrepid British explorers—Captains Vancouver and Cook, the thriving city of Vancouver and Vancouver Island being named after the former; the Hudson's Bay Company, and others whose names are now illustrious. In 1866 the then Crown Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia were united as one under the name of the latter. Five years later, or in 1871, British Columbia was incorporated as a Province of Canada. One of the terms demanded by the new province on entering the Dominion was that the Federal Government would undertake the construction of a railway that would provide direct connection with Eastern Canada.

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885 gave Canada a great highway nearly 4,000 miles in length from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Canadian National Lines now also traverse the Province, and branch lines of the National system and of the Canadian Pacific penetrate into many parts. There are now over 4,117 miles of railway in the Province. The rivers and lakes of British Columbia are also important channels of transportation, as well as the sea coast, which abounds in deep inlets affording good harborage.

Following the opening of the Canadian Pacific main line, settlement began to develop on a much greater scale than had been the case before, and news of the vast colonization possibilities began to filter out to the world beyond. These possibilities or opportunities have been developed only to a very limited extent. The natural resources are beyond estimate. Conditions in the Province are exceedingly inviting for intensive settlement and development along agricultural lines, and, to those with substantial capital, in an industrial way. It is a land offering success to willing workers. Moreover, it is an

inviting country, because of the desirable climate and natural beauties, in which to make a home.

With the exception of what is known as the Railway Belt, which extends for 20 miles on either side of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, and the Peace River block of 3,500,000 acres, both owned and administered by the Dominion Government, all Government owned lands in British Columbia are controlled by the Lands Department of the Provincial Government.

Much of the land in the Province is heavily timbered, and is consequently somewhat expensive to clear, but there are large arable tracts in the Central Interior and Peace River districts that are more or less free from timber. Cleared and developed land can, of course, be purchased. Fruit growing lands in particularly favorable locations such as in the Okanagan Valley command as high as one thousand dollars an acre, and land for mixed farming is sold at a price based on the location, proximity to markets and the state of development to which it has been brought. Comparatively little grain is grown in British Columbia. The agricultural possibilities lie in fruit growing, dairying, stock raising, poultry keeping, the raising of hay and root crops, and market and horticultural gardening.

It may be said that the settler intending to farm in British Columbia and establish his home there may need more initial capital than is required to make a start on the prairie. To some, however, there are advantages in other directions in the Province that may appeal, such as the scenery, climate, proximity to the sea, etc. This can be said, that in whatever part of this great, rich Province he decides to settle, a man of industry, with a reasonable amount of capital, need have no doubt about obtaining a profitable livelihood and establishing his home under conditions that are democratic and solid and in an environment that is decidedly attractive.



The Climate of British Columbia. Owing to the mountainous character of the greater part of the Province, and its great length from south to north, amounting to 11 degrees latitude northward from the 49th parallel, the climate of British Columbia is naturally varied. Along the Pacific seaboard there are no extremes in temperature, either in winter or summer, and the rainfall is considerable. On Vancouver Island and the Coast districts of the mainland the summers are fine and warm, with plenty of bright sunshine, and severe frost scarcely ever occurs in the winter. These conditions are partly due to the influences of the Japan ocean current, which, though not as pronounced as those of the Gulf Stream on the coast of Europe, exercise, however, a tempering effect on the seaboard districts from Alaska southward.

To the eastward of the Coast Range, the climate is quite different. The summers are warmer, the winters colder and the rainfall rather light; bright, dry weather is the rule. The winter cold, however, is seldom severe, and the hottest days

Columbia as yet, although that portion of the Peace River district which lies within the Province promises to become a substantial grain growing area. In the Coast districts wheat and other cereals are grown principally for live stock fodder and poultry feed. The Southern Interior has produced some excellent samples of Number One hard wheat, but the soft varieties are more generally produced. The average yield of wheat per acre is 25.1 bushels.

Stock Raising and Dairying. There are excellent opportunities in British Columbia for the settler to give special attention to stock raising and dairying, the most profitable branches of mixed farming. The Province is capable of raising all the beef, mutton and pork required for home consumption, also of producing sufficient dairy products, but a very substantial sum is still spent on importing dressed meats and dairy produce. This indicates that there is a ready and handy market for beef cattle, bacon hogs, fresh mutton, butter, milk and cream.

Mixed or diversified farming is followed with success in practically all parts of British Columbia. In most districts there are rich native grasses and abundant fresh water, the first two essentials to success. There is scarcely a district in which the keeping of several head of live stock will not pay well.

Sheep raising is also capable of great expansion. Among the most favorable locations for sheep raising are the southern portion of Vancouver Island and the islands in the vicinity, but the business can be followed with equal profit in other sections.

The raising of bacon hogs is a profitable undertaking owing to the demand for pork, bacon, ham and lard. There are at present several small packing plants in the Province, and as the live stock industry develops, undoubtedly more will be established. Hogs can be easily raised in any district.

The demand for good horses, especially draught and working animals, is always increasing. As in the Prairie Provinces, the general advantage of raising pure bred stock is being more and more appreciated in British Columbia.

Dairying is a sure and steady money maker in any of the agricultural districts of the Province. In addition to providing an assured revenue, the keeping of dairy stock increases the fertility of the land. There is a constant demand for all the products. From 1916 to 1927 the dairy production of British Columbia increased over 100 per cent, and there is a wonderful future for dairying in the Province, as it will be, even with increased production, many years before the local supply will be large enough to take care of the home market.

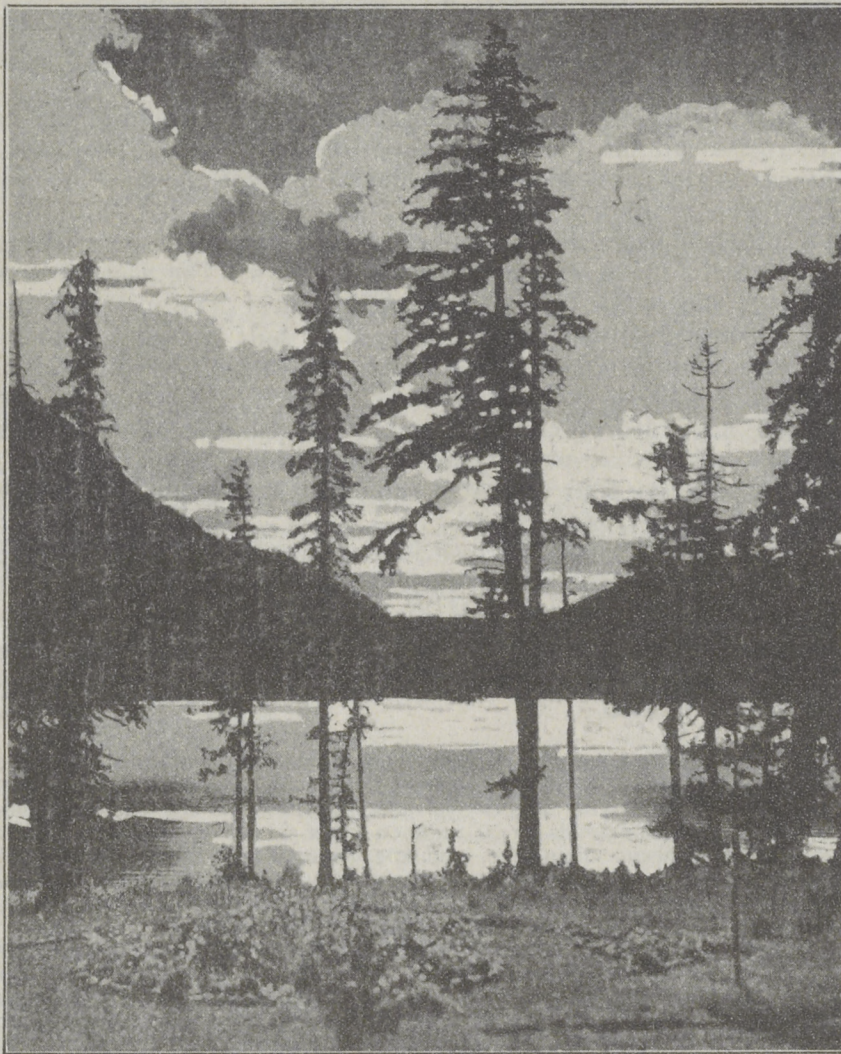
Poultry Raising. Canada occupies a very prominent place among the poultry-raising nations of the world, and British Columbia is one of the leading provinces of the Dominion in this branch of industry. The holding of the World's Poultry Congress in Canada in 1927 was a recognition of the important place the Dominion occupies in poultry matters, and is resulting in greater interest being taken in the possibilities which poultry-raising affords. Nowhere are these possibilities greater than in British Columbia.

As an instance of the suitability of British Columbia's climate and general conditions to poultry-raising the record of "Maizie," a white leghorn hen owned by the University of British Columbia may be mentioned. Maizie distinguished herself and broke the world's record by laying 351 eggs in 365

days. Eggs to the value of \$1,625 have been sold from this hen and reservations have been made which will bring the total to \$2,900. Maizie's eggs find a market not only in all parts of Canada, but in the United States and as far away as Australia.

Poultry-raising in British Columbia may be carried on either as the chief industry of the farm or as a supplement to other branches of agriculture. It is usually under the direction of the women of the household and, if well managed, provides a substantial revenue.

Fruit Farming. The fame of British Columbia as one of the best fruit growing countries in the world is already widespread, and yet its possibilities have only been very slightly developed. In ten years the total fruit production has increased over 745 per cent, and in recent years fruits from British Columbia, particularly apples and cherries, have won highest honors



British Columbia is a Province of Magnificent Scenery, World Famous for its Attractions to the Tourist, the Angler, and the Game Hunter

of summer are made pleasant from the fact that the air is dry and the nights are cool. There are some districts where the rainfall is so light that irrigation is necessary in order to bring the land under productive cultivation. In the Selkirks, on the other hand, the precipitation is heavy, and the valleys between the Selkirks and the Rockies have, generally, an abundant rainfall.

Taken on the whole, the climate of the Province may be termed mild to moderate, varying according to belts, latitude and altitude. While grain is grown extensively only in limited areas, the conditions in every way are extremely favorable to mixed farming—which embraces stock raising, bee and poultry keeping, the raising of hay, the growing of roots and, especially, fruit growing.

Grain Farming. Grain is not grown extensively in British



at international exhibitions because of their flavor and quality. For several years in succession the apple exhibits from the Province won the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society of England and Scotland at the exhibition in London. While apples are the principal fruit grown, pears, plums, apricots, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, loganberries, and all varieties of small bush fruits, such as gooseberries and currants, are grown in commercial quantities in many districts.

The principal fruit growing section is in the Okanagan Valley, a highly fertile and productive area, where the most excellent quality of fruit is grown. On Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands strawberries and all small fruits do well, and in the tree fruits pears, cherries, plums and certain varieties of apples are grown with success. In the lower Fraser River district and what is known as the Lower Mainland section, the climate and soil are suitable for almost every kind of fruit growing.

Hardy kinds of apples do well in the Boundary section in the South, and in the Kootenay area, in which are the valleys of the Columbia River, Arrow Lakes, Kootenay River and Lake, the conditions being excellent for commercial fruit farming. The Windermere Valley, one of the most eastern of the fruit growing districts, is also becoming an important centre of the industry.

The settler should bear in mind that considerable capital is required to purchase a fruit-bearing farm. Prices range from about \$300 to as high as \$1,000 an acre, according to the location, the size and condition of the buildings, the proximity to markets and other advantageous factors. Fruit farms in the Province run from ten to twenty acres on the average. If fruit production is combined with the keeping of a few head of dairy cattle and bacon hogs, a very satisfactory revenue is assured, and the fertility of the soil is maintained. There has been a tendency not to combine fruit growing with mixed farming, with the result that when one crop has been affected by adverse conditions, which occur in every country, the season's revenue has not shown a satisfactory balance.

The wisdom of combination farming is being emphasized by the Provincial Government and being appreciated by the farmers. Fruit growing alone quickly impoverishes the soil and consequently affects the size and flavor of the product.

In recent years the co-operative system of marketing fruit products has been extended, so that now a farmer can deliver his products to the nearest fruit produce exchange and receive the prevailing market prices. It is estimated that there are about 40,000 acres under fruit in the Province.

The Farm Garden. It naturally follows that in a country where the climate is so favorable to fruit growing, poultry and bee keeping, flowers and vegetables can easily be grown. Indeed, few places in the world can grow flowers so excellently as many sections of this Province, where Spring begins early in March and the growing days extend well into October. Celery, tomatoes and potatoes are cultivated with remarkable results. The advantage and pleasure that a garden affords need no emphasis.

Hay and Pasture. Throughout the Province, especially in the well watered valleys, native grasses grow in abundance and provide good pasture for live stock and generous crops of hay. These grasses are very nutritious, even in the districts where the rainfall is small. Cultivated grasses, such as Red Clover, Timothy and Brome, grow in profusion. Alfalfa and corn for fodder are crops which yield large returns, and in some districts where climatic conditions are particularly favorable, three crops of alfalfa are cut in one year. The average yield of hay and fodder crops is from one and a half to as high as three tons per acre. Silos are becoming more and more popular in British Columbia.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture is emphasizing the advantages of a silo to farmers, and supplies plans and directions for building without charge to settlers making application for them.

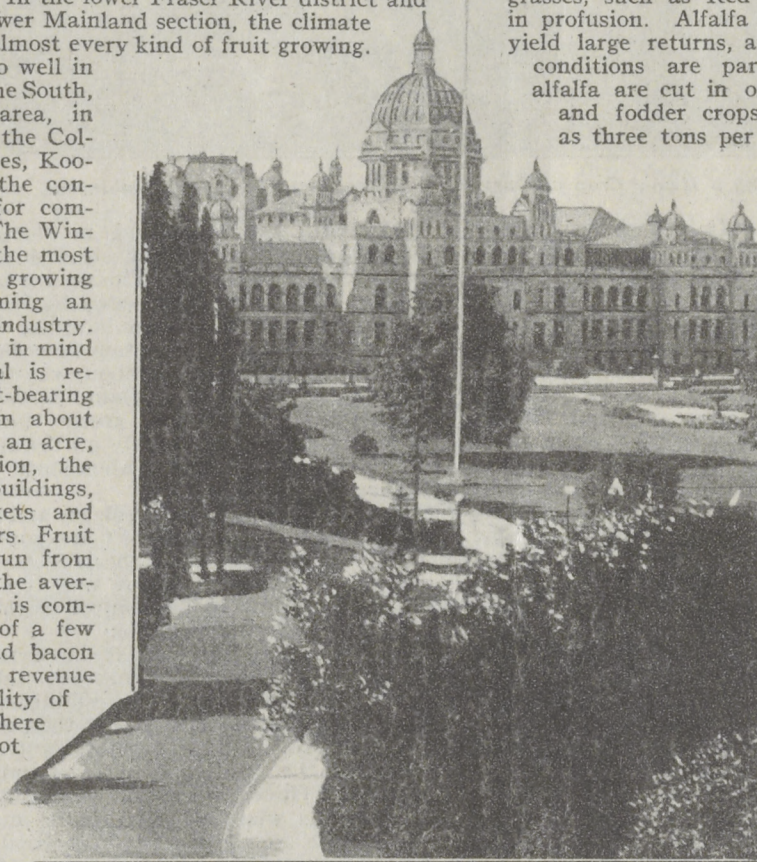
Fuel and Water. It can be readily understood that in a mountainous country there is an abundance of excellent water. It is so in British Columbia. Besides several large rivers, such as the Fraser, Columbia, and Thompson, with their tributaries, there are many lakes and mountain streams. Where wells have to be dug, an abundant supply can usually be obtained at a depth of ten to thirty feet.

As to fuel, the settler need have no concern whatever. In addition to several rich coal mines on Vancouver Island and the Mainland, there is a phenomenal wealth of timber, so that there is usually a plentiful supply of wood close at hand.

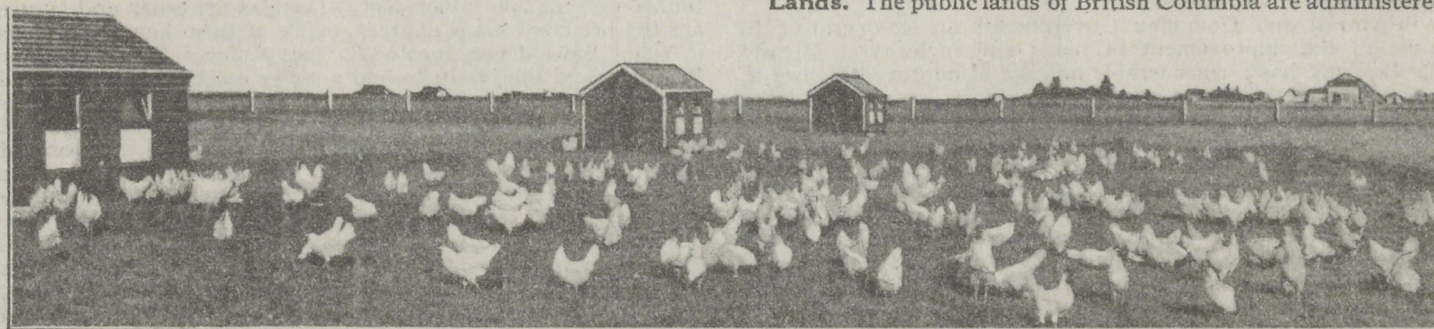
Irrigation. Some of the interior valleys of British Columbia, notably the Okanagan Valley, have such sparse rainfall that irrigation is necessary for the successful production of most

classes of fruit and fodder crops. The soil is particularly rich, and when sufficient water is applied, very large yields are obtained. The mountains surrounding the valleys afford a permanent source of water, which comes down their sides in scores of mountain streams, and is turned to good advantage in watering the orchard and meadow lands on the lower levels, and sometimes is also used to produce power for the convenience of the settlers. Irrigation increases the labor in farming any stated area of land, but it also increases the production, and renders the settler to a large degree independent of weather conditions.

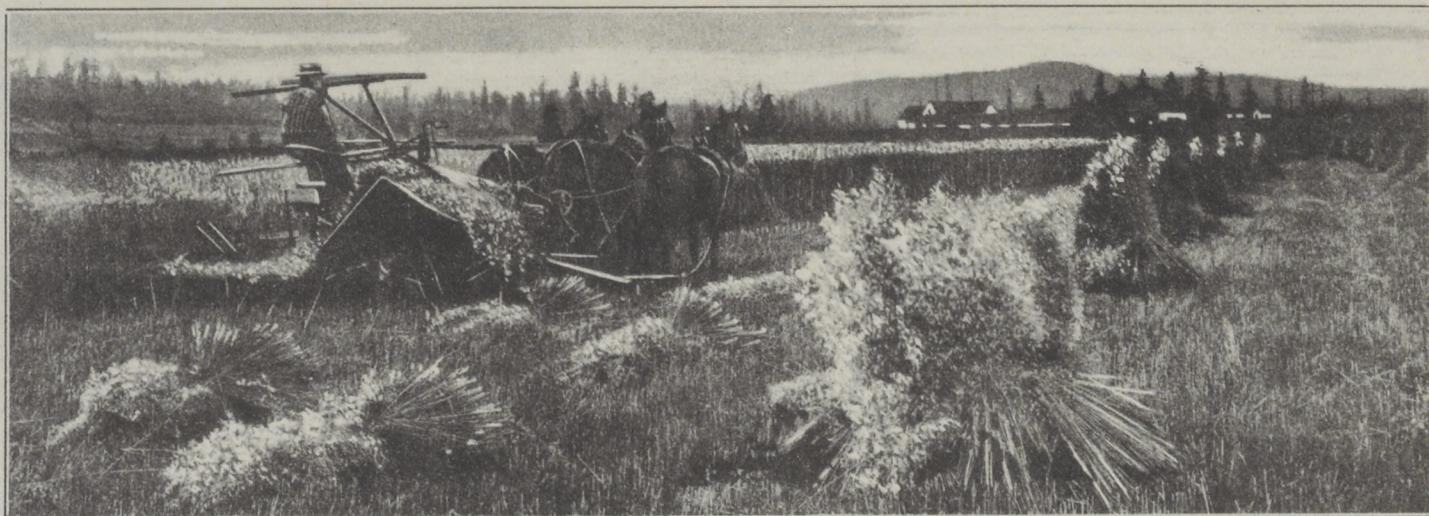
Lands. The public lands of British Columbia are administered



The Beautiful Parliament Buildings of British Columbia, located at Victoria, Vancouver Island.



British Columbia affords First Class Opportunities to the Poultry Raiser. The World's Record for Egg-laying is held by a British Columbia Hen

*Harvesting a Heavy Crop of Oats on a Valley Farm in British Columbia.*

by the Department of Lands, under a Minister of the Province, and specific information on the subject can be obtained from any Canadian Government Information Bureau in the United States, or from the Deputy Minister of Lands, or the Land Settlement Board, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. Large tracts of land along the west coast of Vancouver Island, the Queen Charlotte Islands and the Mainland Coast still remain unalienated, but to a large extent they are so heavily timbered that, even after being logged off, the stumping and bringing under cultivation presents substantial difficulties. The settler on such lands must be prepared to expend a good deal of time, money and energy before he can expect to realize profitable returns.

For those wishing to engage in mixed farming or stock-raising, the north half of the Southern Interior, the whole of the Central Interior, the Peace River district, and a considerable portion of The Kootenays offer splendid locations. Except in the Peace River district, however, more or less clearing operations should be anticipated.

Provision is made for the granting of leases for homesite purposes not exceeding 20 acres in area, and, if certain regulations in regard to residence and improvements are observed, a free grant may be made. The Province also gives a free grant of 160 acres on the completion of certain residence and improvement obligations to any British subject who is the head of a family, a widow, a woman deserted by her husband, to a single woman and bachelor over eighteen years of age. If a settler does not wish to carry out the conditions necessary to obtain a free grant of 160 acres, he may purchase the land at a price ranging from two dollars and fifty cents to five dollars per acre, twenty-five per cent of which is payable at the time of purchase and the balance in three annual instalments. The Land Settlement Board of British Columbia, under the jurisdiction and administration of the Province, acquires certain public lands and sells them to settlers on easy terms of payment.

Transportation. Besides the network of railways in the Province, comprising a total mileage of 4,117, the rivers, lakes and the Pacific Ocean provide avenues for transportation. Several steamship companies operate a fast service of ships to all the principal points on the Mainland Coast and the islands in the Coast waters. There is a good boat service on most of the inland rivers and lakes and in a number of places the boats connect with railways.

Provincial and Dominion Governments are co-operating to assist in the improvement of roads and highways. Already the Province has a considerable mileage of improved highways, and roads are being extended as rapidly as possible into the sparsely settled districts.

Amusements and Recreation. The prospective settler can readily understand that in a Province with such a wealth of majestic scenery and with such an extensive seaboard, he need never be at a loss for opportunities for amusement and recreation. Thousands of tourists from all parts of the world visit British Columbia to enjoy its scenic wonders and the facilities for various kinds of sport, such as mountain climbing, boating, fishing and hunting. Indeed, the tourist industry has become a very important factor in British Columbia's prosperity. Nearly 150,000 automobiles enter British Columbia from the United States for touring purposes each year, and it is estimated

that these tourists spend in the Province annually over \$30,000,000. Railway and steamship tourists probably spend at least as much more. This enormous tourist business creates a great demand for farm products right at the farmer's door.

For the lover of big game hunting, there are grizzly and black bears, panthers and mountain lions in the more remote mountain districts. Moose, caribou, wapiti, and a variety of smaller animals are numerous. Game birds which may be shot in season are ducks, geese, grouse, pheasants, quail, pigeons, plover and snipe. In nearly all the rivers and lakes and in the coast waters there is an abundance of fish, such as halibut, salmon, salmon trout, etc.

In all the cities, towns, villages and settled districts, baseball, football, lacrosse and cricket are popular. At Vancouver and Victoria there are large theatres, beautiful parks, public museums and libraries. There are, too, large national parks in the Province under the control of the Government of British Columbia or of the Dominion.

At most of the points where the scenery is exceptionally beautiful or the sport in the neighborhood notably good, hotels with every comfort and convenience are established. British Columbia has often been referred to as one of the play-grounds of the world.

Taxation. Outside of incorporated cities, towns and municipalities, the taxation is imposed and collected directly by the Provincial Government, and expended in public improvements, roads, trails, wharves, bridges, etc., in assisting and maintaining the schools and in the administration of justice. The rate of taxation is on the basis of one per cent of the assessed value on real property and one per cent on personal property; the rate on incomes ranges from one per cent on two thousand dollars and under, up to 10 per cent on twenty thousand dollars and over. Farmers are exempt from taxation up to one thousand dollars on personal property and on improvements on real property, on unpaid purchase money on land, and on household furniture. There is a tax of five per cent on the assessed value of wild land, and other taxes ranging from one to four per cent on coal and timber lands.

Other Industries. The chief industries apart from agriculture in British Columbia are lumbering, the manufacture of pulp and paper, engaged in on an extensive scale owing to the enormous timber wealth of the Province, fishing, mining and shipbuilding. It is estimated that the stand of commercial timber exceeds 336 billion feet. Douglas fir, cedar and spruce are the principal kinds of trees, many of them being enormous in size. Sawmills are located in many places throughout the Province, and the products find a ready market in Canada and in other countries of the world.

The fishing industry is very important in British Columbia. Nearly one-half of the fish caught in the waters off the coasts of Canada and in the inland lakes are found in the waters off the coast of the Province and in the rivers that empty into the Pacific. Salmon and halibut are the principal fish caught.

British Columbia is also rich in minerals including gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. There are, too, enormous resources of coal of excellent quality, in different parts of the Province, which supply all local needs and also find a ready market in the United States.

There are also meat packing and fruit canning plants at different points. The fruit packing industry is very important.

What Others Have Done—Evidence of Opportunities

The final and conclusive proof of the opportunity which any country offers to settlers is found in the experience of those who actually settle in that country. Western Canada can, with the greatest confidence, invite investigation into the experiences of those who have already chosen that country as their home and farming as their occupation. It is not suggested, of course, that every person who goes to Western Canada to farm is going to be successful. There is no business or profession in the world, and no country in the world, in which all people are successful. There are misfits and incompetents in all classes and in all countries. If any of these have come to Western Canada, and have failed to succeed, that cannot, in all fairness, be charged against the country. The question is, What are the opportunities for men and women who are not misfits, and not incompetents, but industrious, intelligent people seeking to make a future for themselves in a country where land is cheap and productive?

The following brief examples quoted from hundreds which are on the files of the Department of Immigration and Colonization in Ottawa are indications of what other settlers have done and the conditions they have found in Western Canada. They may be fairly taken as a guide to the possibilities which await you in that country.

In a letter written to the press recently J. P. Myers, of View Point Farm, Fort Fraser, British Columbia, says: "It is nearly 23 years since I left Manchester, an inexperienced city fellow, equipped neither physically nor by training for a farmer's life in the West. I have had my ups and downs, but, never have I been discriminated against or gone hungry for lack of work. . . . I have health, the joy of living amid beautiful surroundings in a wonderful climate, a piece of land of my own that I can call home, and that subtle pleasure that comes to those who live under pioneer conditions."

Henry Murchie, who came from West Linton, Peebleshire, Scotland, in 1925 and is now farming near Bawlf, Alberta, says that he and the members of his family are all more than pleased with Canada. "I would not say that Canada is a country where one can get rich quickly, but to me it is a country where any working man can become independent. As for the people of Canada, I cannot speak too highly of them. They are ever ready to give you a helping hand."

A. E. Stelfox, an English farmer's son now at Daysland, Alberta, was brought up in Warwickshire. He left England in April, 1911, with very little money in his pocket. Two days after his arrival at Edmonton, Alberta, in May 1911, he started to work on a farm at Killam. A year later he sent for his wife and in 1915 they bought 160 acres of land at Killam and began farming on their own. "We have made steady headway since we started," said Mr. Stelfox in a recent interview. "We now have 320 acres of land paid for, nine work horses, 12 milch cows, several head of young stock and a full line of farm machinery. I would not exchange my farm in Canada for a farm in England all paid for as the opportunities and conditions of farming in the Old Country cannot be compared with opportunities and conditions in Canada. I would advise any farmer's son who has any ambition to come to Canada. The climate is far healthier than the English climate. A man coming to Canada to farm should come with the intention of first working for at least one year before starting for himself in order to get accustomed to the ways of the country."

William V. Hammond, who was a farm labourer in Cheshire, came to Innisfail, Alberta, in April, 1925, with his wife and five children. For a year he and his sons worked on farms in the district and then began farming 320 acres on their own. The first year they made a good living, paid all their current bills and acquired a few necessary farm implements. In 1927 the Hammonds had 1,600 bushels of wheat, 1,174 bushels of oats and 325 bushels of barley, with about 25 tons of hay and 12 acres of green feed. They also had seven milch cows, 53 pigs, 250 chickens, 33 ducks and 33 turkeys. The kitchen

garden produced an abundance of vegetables for home use. One of the sons has since bought a quarter section of 160 acres adjoining his father's farm. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond say they have never encountered any difficulties that they could not overcome. They have kindly neighbours who are always ready to help and advise them, and they hope that all settlers coming to Canada will be as happy as they have been.

B. C. Hart, who came from Wimborne, Dorsetshire, England, in 1925 to Meanook, Alberta, started farming on his own account in the spring of 1926. His first year's work was rewarded with a crop of 453 bushels of wheat, 596 bushels of oats and 3,000 sheaves of green feed. Mr. Hart prefers his new life on the prairie to that which he was accustomed to in the Old Country. His farm is capable of producing large crops and of supporting a number of live stock. Moreover, the climate is very much to his liking. Although his experience in the Old Country was confined to sheep herding, he found little difficulty in becoming familiar with the different conditions of farming in Canada.

High praise for Canada's climate and the opportunities presented for settlement on the land is contained in a letter from Mrs. Alfred Moon, wife of a settler who arrived in Canada in April, 1927. The Moon family formerly resided at Hull, England, and located on a farm at Petersfield, Manitoba. Mrs. Moon urges friends to come to Canada, stating that although the winters are cold, the houses are very warm and comfortable, and "the summer is glorious beyond all dreams. . . . The only thing we lacked was friends, and we found lots." Commenting on the farm she says: "It has a lovely house, barn, henhouse, etc., and 60 acres of cleared land with 100

acres of pasture. Work is well paid for and sometimes we work as long as we can see. Still there is one consolation—we work for ourselves, and there is freedom. . . . There is a great life here for a boy, but he must be willing to work."

Thomas Bell came to Canada in 1926 from High Shields, Durham, and settled at Vegreville, Alberta. He started work on a farm two days after arrival. Mr. Bell now has a farm of his own and his live stock includes five horses, three milch cows, two other cattle and six pigs.

William Darnborough, of Laura, Saskatchewan, who came from near Bradford, Yorkshire, is now one of the most successful farmers in Saskatchewan. He is known as the "Sheep King" of Western Canada. In recent years he has carried off some of the most coveted prizes at the International Live Stock Exposition held annually at Chicago, also at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, and other leading agricultural shows.

Major H. G. L. Strange, of Fenn, Alberta, who won the world's wheat championship in 1923, came from England to Canada soon after being demobilized from the British army at the end of the Great War. He was an engineer in England and had had no previous experience in farming. He is now recognized as one of the leading growers of pedigreed grains and grasses in Western Canada.

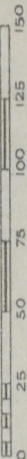
Bert H. Staples, of Shaunavon, Saskatchewan, can testify to the opportunities that Western Canada offers to young men. He left his home in Leicestershire in 1919 when he was 18 years of age without farming experience or money and went to work for his cousin at Shaunavon. He is now the owner of a 320 acre farm on which are a good house and farm buildings which he bought in 1921 for \$8,000 making an initial payment of \$1,000. The balance has since all been paid. All his farm animals, farm machinery and equipment are paid for. For the first year after his arrival in Saskatchewan Mr. Staples worked for his cousin. The next year he rented a farm, the one he now owns, and that year harvested 4,200 bushels of wheat from about 250 acres. The following year he bought the farm and every year since he has owned it he has had good crops. Two years ago he had a trip to his old home in England. When asked if he was glad he came to Canada, he said, "Glad! I should say I am! I think Canada is infinitely better for a young man than the Old Country. He has opportunities in Canada that he hasn't in England, particularly in farming, but he must be prepared to work hard."



A Prosperous Farmer's Home in the Edmonton District of Alberta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

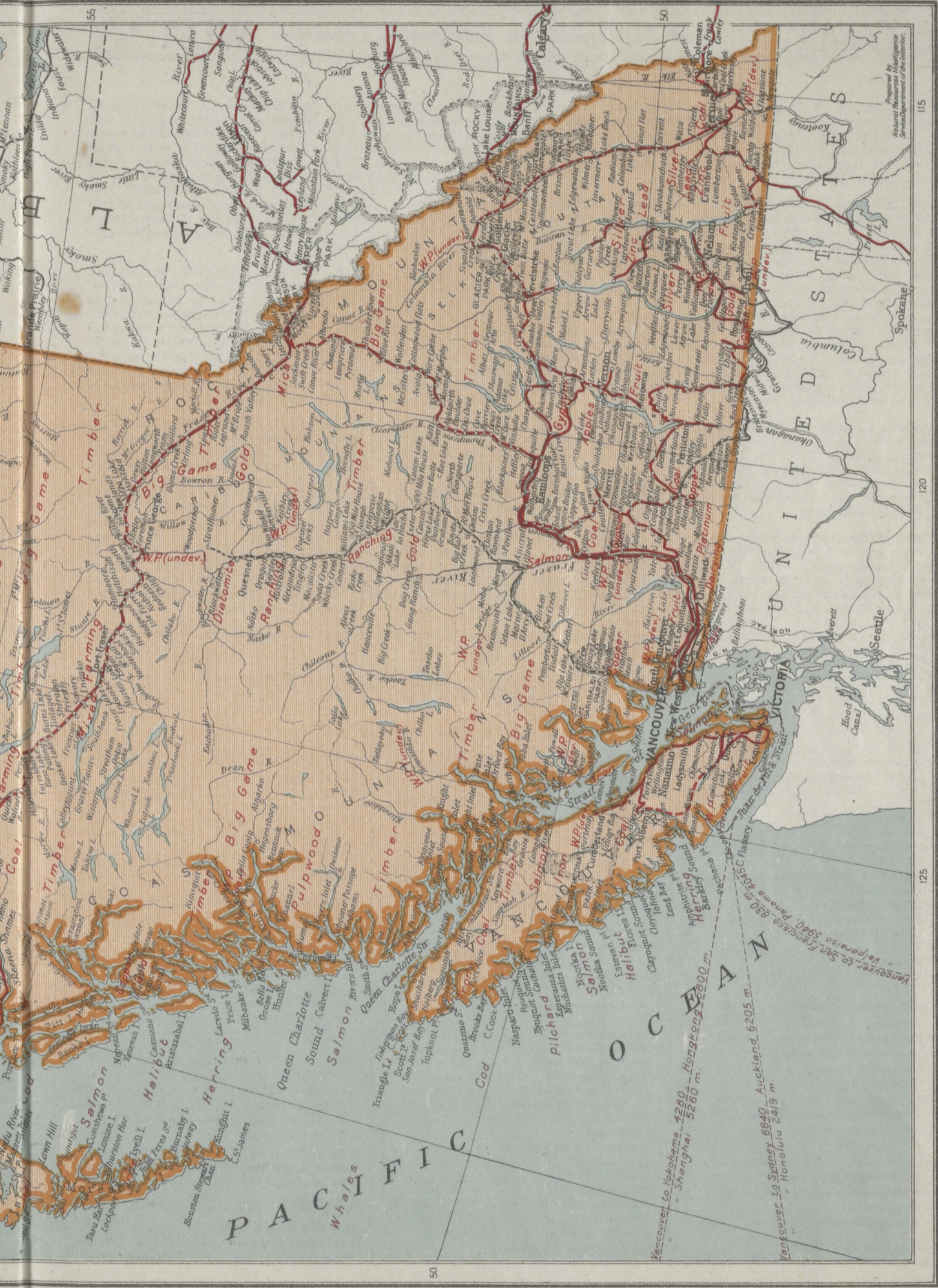
Statute Miles, 75 = 1 inch



LEGEND

- Canadian National Railways
- Canadian Pacific Railway
- Other railways
- Steamship Routes
- Resources
- Timber





Prepared by
Natural Resources Intelligence
Service Department of the Interior.

115

120

125



W. T. Meachim, of Chailey, Alberta, left England 23 years ago to come to Canada. When he arrived at Strathcona, Alberta, he had 35 cents (1/11) in his pocket. He soon found work on a farm and the first \$10 he saved he paid as a registration fee on a free homestead. He now estimates the value of his farm at \$10,000 (£2,000).

James H. Evans, Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture for the province of Manitoba, came to Canada as a young man from Wales at the age of 21. He first settled at Kenton, Manitoba, and to use his own words he was "poor but happy, with a sense of adventure. I may have seemed to the people of the district merely a new hired man but to myself I was a potential farmer and a builder of the great West." Some time later he purchased a farm at Yorkton, Saskatchewan. The first few years as a pioneer farmer was rather hard going. Whenever opportunity offered during the winter months he attended the Agricultural College in Winnipeg and subsequently was given the management of a large stock farm. He was appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba in 1916. Mr. Evans says that he has never seen the future of agriculture in Canada so encouraging as it is now.

Although he came to Canada only in 1926 from Dromore, County Down, Ireland, to Heath, Alberta, S. J. Wilkinson has since made good progress. He first took up 160 acres and has since purchased an adjoining quarter-section. His receipts in 1927 for cream from nine cows averaged \$50.00 (£10) a month. Mr. Wilkinson says he has found conditions in Canada far better than ever he expected.

E. B. Strickland and his wife, both of whom had considerable farm experience in Lancashire, England, located on 160 acres at Leslie, Saskatchewan, in 1925. Mr. Strickland worked out the first season at \$30.00 (£6) a month, while Mrs. Strickland stayed at home and looked after three cows, a vegetable garden and some hens. In 1926 they had 24 acres sown to wheat, which yielded

a total of 1,400 bushels, and they also grew 500 bushels of oats. Cream from four cows was sold at good prices and they sold besides several turkeys and chickens. In 1927 Mr. Strickland's crop consisted of 45 acres of wheat and 30 acres of oats, and he had 35 acres summerfallowed. In addition he rented on shares with a neighbour land adjoining his farm and cropped 70 acres of wheat and 10 acres of barley, and summerfallowed 35 acres. He has purchased 160 acres adjoining his original farm and of this quarter section has 140 acres broken. He has already demonstrated his ability and knowledge of farm practice and his ultimate success seems assured.

An encouraging example of success among the new settlers in Saskatchewan is that of Ninian Beattie, who came from Carlisle, England, in May, 1925. The first year he worked out at \$40.00 (£8) per month and in the winter hauled grain for farmers. His eldest boy also worked out and for pay received a very good grade Ayrshire cow. With another son Mr. Beattie broke 60 acres of new land. Meanwhile Mrs. Beattie assisted her husband by looking after the cows and chickens, from which she has been receiving a good revenue. Mr. Beattie's crop, in 1927, was 1,600 bushels of wheat and about 600 bushels of oats.

Your Opportunity. The pages of this booklet have outlined, briefly but concisely, the conditions which new settlers locating on the land in Western Canada will find. The pictures—all from actual photographs taken in Western Canada—give a small idea of the beauty, resources, and opportunities of that great country. But no booklet, nor many booklets, can describe all those opportunities in full. Ambitious men and women, eager for the privileges of sharing in the prosperity which comes with new land and rapid development, may find in Western Canada the opportunities which are no longer to be had in countries of close settlement and high land prices. Further information and advice by salaried officials of the Canadian Government will gladly be given by the representative in your territory. See list on first inside cover page.

INDEX

	Page		Page		Page
Alberta: Amusements and recreation.....	24	Canadian Government conductresses.....	inside front cover	Outline of Government.....	4
— Area and natural resources.....	19	Canadian Prairies.....	4	Park Country.....	4
— Climate.....	20	Canadian winners of International Wheat prizes.....	inside back cover	Passports.....	inside front cover
— Farm garden.....	21	Clothing suitable for Canada.....	inside back cover	Plan of Township.....	9
— Fertilizing.....	24	Dominion Parks.....	8	Provincial Employment Bureaus.....	inside back cover
— Fuel and water.....	24	Government Experimental Farms.....	9	Qualifications of Voters.....	8
— Grain farming.....	20	Health booklets.....	inside back cover	Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	8
— Hay and pasture.....	21	Home making, plans for.....	inside back cover	Saskatchewan: Amusements and recreation.....	18
— Irrigation and dry farming.....	21	Homestead regulations.....	8	— Area and description.....	13
— Peace River district.....	19	Land Settlement Branch.....	9	— Climate.....	13
— Prince of Wales' ranch.....	19	Luggage, and luggage carried free.....	inside back cover	— Farm garden.....	17
— Prize winning grain.....	19, 20	Manitoba: Amusements and recreation.....	12	— Fertilizing.....	17
— Stock raising and dairying.....	20	— Area.....	10	— Fuel and water.....	17
— Taxation.....	24	— Cities and towns.....	12	— Grain farming.....	16
— Transportation.....	24	— Climate.....	10	— Hay and pasture.....	17
Area of Land.....	1	— Farm Garden.....	11	— Manufactures.....	18
British Columbia: Climate.....	26	— Fertilizing.....	12	— Price of Land.....	13
— Description and area.....	25	— First settlement.....	10	— Soil.....	16
— Fishing and game hunting.....	28	— Grain growing.....	11	— Stock raising and dairying.....	16
— Fruit growing and packing.....	28	— Hay and pasture.....	12	— Taxation.....	18
— Gold medal apples.....	27	— Industrial enterprises.....	12	— Transportation.....	17
— Grain farming.....	26	— Land available and prices.....	10	— Wheat pools.....	16
— Irrigation.....	27	— Mining.....	12	— World's champion wheat growers.....	16
— Lumbering and manufacturing.....	28	— Stock raising and dairying.....	11	School System.....	4
— Mineral resources.....	28	— Taxation.....	12	Settler, definition of.....	inside front cover
— Poultry raising.....	26	— Transportation.....	12	Settler's effects free of duty.....	inside back cover
— Public lands.....	27	Meals on train.....	inside back cover	Social conditions.....	5
— Stock raising.....	26	Medical examination.....	inside front cover	Trip, suggestions for.....	inside front cover
— Railway and water transportation.....	28	Money and exchange.....	inside front cover	Western Canada defined.....	1
— Taxation.....	28	Mountain section.....	4	What others have done.....	29, 32
— World's champion hen.....	26	Non-Immigrants, regulations re.....	inside front cover	Women officers.....	inside front cover
Canadian Government Agencies, List of.....	inside front cover				

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS

(Continued from Second Page of Cover)

Luggage.—After the ship docks at the Canadian port, your luggage will be placed on the dock. After you have passed the Immigration inspection and secured your railway ticket, you will then go down to the luggage room at the dock and identify your own luggage which will be placed under the initial of your surname. When identifying your luggage you should take your ticket, as the railway authorities will require it before they can check your luggage. In Canada luggage is usually called baggage.

You will be given a check for your luggage and you do not need to trouble about it any further, as the railway officials will place it in the baggage car, and transfer it at any necessary points. It will reach the railway destination marked on your ticket at, or about the same time as you do.

Luggage Carried Free.—On British railways 112 pounds of luggage are carried free. The size of the piece is limited to 112 pounds. The luggage allowance on the steamships is as follows:—Each first, second or one cabin passenger is allowed 20 cubic feet, and each third class passenger, 15 cubic feet. Excess space is charged at the rate of 60 cents (2/6) per cubic foot. On Canadian railways 300 pounds weight of luggage is allowed free to each adult new settler travelling tourist or colonist class to all points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and 150 pounds weight for each child under twelve years of age. To all points in the other provinces—that is east of Manitoba—only 150 pounds weight of luggage is allowed free for each adult, irrespective of the class of ticket that is held, and half that weight for each child under 12 years of age. In Canada the size of the piece of luggage is limited to 250 pounds. Excess in weight is charged according to distance.

"Not Wanted" luggage can be sent on as advance luggage by passenger train and delivered at the steamer in London, Liverpool or other ports where passengers embark for Canada, at a small fee paid in advance, thus saving trouble to the passenger. Luggage labels are supplied by the steamship agent with whom the passage is booked.

Free of Duty.—Settlers' effects, viz.: wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest; provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

Suitable Clothing.—Provide warm clothing for the voyage, as cool weather may be met with even in the summer months. A thick serge suit is always useful, also a heavy jacket. Warm underclothing, woollen stockings, lined gloves, and furs are always useful, but it is quite unnecessary to provide a large stock of clothing, because clothing of all kinds suitable to every season of the year can be obtained in Canada. Before leaving the steamer in the summer time, put on light clothing and underwear for travelling on land. It is likely to be warm on the train. In winter the railway carriages are kept comfortably warm.

Meals on the Train in Canada.—If you have a long distance to travel to your destination from the port at which you land, you will be a considerable time on the train. You may obtain meals while travelling in three ways: (1) at various restaurants en route. The train stops for twenty minutes for this purpose, and a hurried meal can be obtained. (2) By purchasing a supply of food and carrying it with you on the train. (3) By purchasing meals in the dining car, which is attached to all through main line trains.

Lunch baskets containing good food may be purchased at Canadian Government controlled prices in the Immigration building at port of arrival. The Immigration Officer will be able to give you information about this. You are warned that if you are not in a financial position to patronize the diner or station restaurants, you should buy a sufficient food supply for the journey. You will be able to make your own tea on the train, as a cooking stove is provided for the use of travellers. It would be wise to provide yourself with a small teapot, cup and saucer, spoon, knife, tin opener, small pillow and rug, soap and towels.

Settlers Going to Manitoba.—Settlers arriving in Winnipeg with the intention of making their homes in the Province of Manitoba, will find suitable hotel accommodation upon arrival, and for those stopping over for a day or two on their way west, the free shelter of the comfortable Canadian Government Immigration Hall is available. This hall is equipped with beds and bedding, facilities for cooking and private rooms for families.

New settlers seeking employment on the land, or other occupation, should apply to the Superintendent of the Provincial Employment Bureau, Maw Block, William Avenue, Winnipeg. A number of branch offices exist in various parts of the city, but strangers are advised to apply to the main office alluded to above. The Provincial Government of Manitoba has labour employment offices at Brandon and Dauphin.

There is a Women's Hostel, offering clean and comfortable accommodation to women settlers, situated at the corner of Austin Street and Sutherland Avenue, Winnipeg, which is in the central part of the city. Here young women are received immediately upon their arrival and taken care of until they can be placed in suitable employment. No charge is made upon the new settler until after a period of forty-eight hours has elapsed. The charge thereafter is extremely moderate, and the management of the hostel make it their business to find the new-comer domestic employment under the most favourable conditions.

Those who intend to go farming, either as homesteaders or through renting or purchase of land, in any of the prairie provinces, would do well to consult the Commissioner of Immigration at the Dominion Immigration Hall, Winnipeg, as soon as they are prepared to go upon the land. Assistance and advice as to local and general settlement conditions will be readily and freely afforded at this office.

All trains arriving at Winnipeg, at any station, at any hour of the night or day, bringing new settlers from overseas, are met by uniformed officers of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization, who afford every assistance and advice as to continuation of journey, direction, accommodation, movement of luggage, and other such aids as new-comers may stand in need of.

Settlers Going to Saskatchewan.—As the greater number of settlers intending to make their homes in Saskatchewan leave Winnipeg by the railroads radiating from that city to various parts of the Province of Saskatchewan, new settlers seeking employment should note that the office of the Superintendent of Provincial Employment for the Province of Saskatchewan is at 1820 Albert Street, Regina, and that the Provincial Government has effective labour bureau at such widely separated points as Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Battleford and Prince Albert.

Settlers Going to Alberta.—The Superintendent of Provincial Employment for the Province of Alberta has his office at 608 Second Street East, Calgary, and will be glad to afford every assistance and advice to all new settlers seeking employment with a view to settlement in the Province of Alberta. While the main office is situated in Calgary, the Provincial Government also maintains official employment offices at Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, in Southern Alberta; Edmonton in Northern Alberta, and Drumheller in the great central coalfields of the Province. The various sub-employment offices in each Province are coupled up with the central Provincial office of that Province, so that the system of advising and placing new settlers is properly co-ordinated.

Settlers Going to British Columbia.—Intending settlers seeking employment in British Columbia at points convenient to Vancouver should apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Employment, 714 Richard Street, Vancouver. This office will be glad to give every information to those who intend to engage in fruit farming, or to seek employment therein. District employment offices in British Columbia will also be found at Victoria, Nelson, Kamloops and Cranbrook. Settlers going to these points should inquire at the Immigration Hall in Winnipeg, in order that they and their effects may be properly routed. Passengers going to Victoria have, of course, a four or five hours' sea passage between Vancouver and Victoria.

The Commissioner of Immigration at Vancouver will be glad to afford any assistance and information to new settlers.

Canadian Winners of International Wheat Prizes.—No more convincing proof that the wheat grown in Western Canada is of the highest quality could be given than the fact that the international championship has been won 14 times in 17 years by Canadian farmers. It is also of interest to note that the winners have, with only one exception, all been natives of the Old Country who came to Canada with little or no previous farm experience.

The list of winners, with their addresses, the international show at which the championship was won and the variety of wheat follows:

1911—Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Saskatchewan, New York Land Show—Marquis Wheat.

1912—Henry Holmes, Raymond, Alberta, International Dry Farming Congress, Lethbridge, Alberta—Marquis Wheat.

1913—Paul Gerlach, Allen, Saskatchewan, International Dry Farming Congress, Tulsa, Oklahoma—Marquis Wheat.

1914—Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Saskatchewan, International Dry Farming Congress, Kansas City, Missouri—Marquis Wheat.

1915—Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Saskatchewan, International Dry Farming Congress, Denver, Colorado—Marquis Wheat.

1916—Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Saskatchewan, International Dry Farming Congress, El Paso, Texas—Marquis Wheat.

1917—Samuel Larcombe, Birtle, Manitoba, International Soil Products Exposition, Peoria, Illinois—Marquis Wheat.

1918—Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Saskatchewan, International Hay and Grain Show, Chicago, Illinois—Marquis Wheat.

1919—J. C. Mitchell, Dahinda, Saskatchewan, International Hay and Grain Show, Chicago, Illinois—Marquis Wheat.

1920—J. C. Mitchell, Dahinda, Saskatchewan, International Hay and Grain Show, Chicago, Illinois—Marquis Wheat.

1922—R. O. Wyler, Luseland, Saskatchewan, International Hay and Grain Show, Chicago, Illinois—Wheat, Red Bobs, selection.

1923—Major H. L. Strange, Fenn, Alberta, International Hay and Grain Show, Chicago, Illinois—Marquis Wheat.

1924—J. C. Mitchell, Dahinda, Saskatchewan, International Hay and Grain Show, Chicago, Illinois—Marquis Wheat.

1926—Herman Trelle, Wembley, Peace River, Alberta, International Hay and Grain Show, Chicago, Illinois—Marquis Wheat.

Home Making.—One of the first essentials to a farm is a warm comfortable house. All kinds of building materials can be had in each of the Provinces of Canada. Advice as to the best plans and equipment for a house in Canada may be obtained from the Supervising Architect of the Department of Health, Ottawa, or from the Department of Agriculture in the capital of each Province. Plans and specifications concerning equipment are supplied free.

The Canadian Government Department of Health, Ottawa, Canada, will also send free on application "The Little Blue Books," including the mother's series, the home series and the household series, which are intended for the use of the home-maker and her family.

CANADA WEST



ISSUED BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
HONOURABLE
ROBERT FORKE
MINISTER OF
IMMIGRATION
AND COLONIZATION
OTTAWA, CANADA.

CANADA

The New Homeland